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THE LARGEST FLOWER STORE IN AMERICA

A. W. SMITH COMPANY

GARDEN CATALOG

KEENAN BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.

NURSERIES AND GREENHOUSES
PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

PARCEL-POST RULES JANUARY 1, 1918

On and after March 15, 1918, the limit of weight of fourth-class mail for delivery within the first, second and third zones will be 70 pounds; and in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth zones the limit will be 50 pounds.

Third Zone.—Six cents for the first pound, and two cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Fourth Zone.—Seven cents for the first pound, and four cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Fifth Zone.—Eight cents for the first pound, and six cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Sixth Zone.—Nine cents for the first pound, and eight cents for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

TABLE OF PARCEL POST RATES, EFFECTIVE JAN. 1, 1918

All matter weighing four ounces or less will be subject to postage at the rate of one cent for each ounce or fraction thereof regardless of distance.

Add one cent for war tax when postage amounts to 25 cents and add one cent additional tax for each additional 25 cents postage or fraction thereof.

WEIGHT	1ST ZONE		2D ZONE	3D ZONE	4TH ZONE	5TH ZONE	6TH ZONE	7TH ZONE	8TH ZONE
	Local rate	Zone rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 lb.	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 lbs.	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 lbs.	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 lbs.	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 lbs.	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 lbs.	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 lbs.	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 lbs.	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 lbs.	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 lbs.	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 lbs.	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 lbs.	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 lbs.	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 lbs.	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 lbs.	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 lbs.	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 lbs.	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 lbs.	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 lbs.	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 lbs.	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 lbs.	.15	.25	.25						
22 lbs.	.16	.26	.26						
23 lbs.	.16	.27	.27						
24 lbs.	.17	.28	.28						
25 lbs.	.17	.29	.29						
26 lbs.	.18	.30	.30						
27 lbs.	.18	.31	.31						
28 lbs.	.19	.32	.32						
29 lbs.	.19	.33	.33						
30 lbs.	.20	.34	.34						
31 lbs.	.20	.35	.35						
32 lbs.	.21	.36	.36						
33 lbs.	.21	.37	.37						
34 lbs.	.22	.38	.38						
35 lbs.	.22	.39	.39						
36 lbs.	.23	.40	.40						
37 lbs.	.23	.41	.41						
38 lbs.	.24	.42	.42						
39 lbs.	.24	.43	.43						
40 lbs.	.25	.44	.44						
41 lbs.	.25	.45	.45						
42 lbs.	.26	.46	.46						
43 lbs.	.26	.47	.47						
44 lbs.	.27	.48	.48						
45 lbs.	.27	.49	.49						
46 lbs.	.28	.50	.50						
47 lbs.	.28	.51	.51						
48 lbs.	.29	.52	.52						
49 lbs.	.29	.53	.53						
50 lbs.	.30	.54	.54						

The maximum weight of parcels addressed for delivery in the first, second and third zones is 70 pounds; beyond the third zone, 50 pounds.

Local rate covers all deliveries from the local post office by call, carrier or rural free delivery.

First and second zones include approximately 150 miles distance.

Third zone includes approx. 300 miles distance
Fourth " " " " 600 " "
Fifth " " " " 1,000 " "
Sixth " " " " 1,400 " "
Seventh " " " " 1,800 " "
Eight " " all outside the seventh zone

SPECIAL POSTAL SEED RULE

Seeds, Cuttings, Roots, Scions, and Plants will be carried at regular Parcel-post rates, by ruling of March 4, 1914.

The weight of package of the above, mailed for delivery within the first, second and third zones, may be not in excess of 70 pounds, and for those within the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th zones may not exceed 50 pounds.

Express Rates

These new express rates permit large packages to be sent to any point at an extremely low cost. It is the economical way to forward packages weighing over 20 pounds.

When express charges amount to 20 cents or less, add one cent for war tax and an additional one cent for each additional 20 cents charges or fraction thereof.

For Packages of 5 Pounds

Between Pittsburgh and	Insured Old Rate	Insured New Rate
New York	$0 45	$0 31
Chicago	50	32
St. Louis	55	34
Denver	80	48
Butte	80	61
Dallas	75	45
San Francisco	80	73

For Packages of 10 Pounds

Between Pittsburgh and	Insured Old Rate	Insured New Rate
New York	$0 55	$0 37
Chicago	60	39
St. Louis	70	43
Denver	1 20	71
Butte	1 40	96
Dallas	1 10	65
San Francisco	1 40	1 20

For Packages of 20 Pounds

Between Pittsburgh and	Insured Old Rate	Insured New Rate
New York	$0 70	$0 50
Chicago	75	54
St. Louis	85	62
Denver	1 75	1 18
Butte	2 30	1 68
Dallas	1 40	1 06
San Francisco	2 75	2 16

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OUR CATALOG OF DUTCH BULBS, ISSUED ABOUT JUNE 1, FREE ON APPLICATION

DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

The function of this catalog is to guide and assist the uninitiated in selecting flowers and garden accessories, for making and maintaining beautiful home surroundings. The garden, whether it be formal and elaborate, or very humble and unostentatious, should be a display of taste in its arrangement and the reflection of a personality in its selection. This catalog will be found to contain everything necessary to the creation of most delightful home surroundings.

Keenan Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Home of A. W. Smith Co.

When guided in choice by the descriptions of the following varieties of flower seeds, bulbs, perennials, shrubs and trees, one should find a peculiar delight in the creation of ideal environment. Some of the plants have especial adaptability to a variety of soil conditions, to climate and to shade-tolerance, which makes them particularly desirable in overcoming the difficulties of certain localities.

We will give prompt attention to your letters of inquiry, in an endeavor to assist you in matters which seem to be difficult of solution by you.

BUSINESS RULES

Prices and Delivery

The prices given in this catalog are for stock in good condition, f. o. b. Pittsburgh. We deliver, however, postpaid to any post office in the United States, ounce packets of vegetable and flower seeds. Our bulky and heavy goods are sent only by freight or express at the purchaser's expense. Local delivery, for sales amounting to one dollar or over, is made free of charge, within a six-cent carfare radius of our Liberty Avenue Store.

Packing

We make no charge for boxes or packing, or for delivery to freight stations or express offices in Pittsburgh.

Non-Warranty

The majority of cases of failure of crops of seeds, plants, bulbs, shrubs and trees are assignable to some cause entirely beyond our control. For this reason we give no warranty, expressed or implied, regarding the success or failure of the planting. Unfavorable weather or soil conditions, too shallow or too deep planting, browsing and trampling by animals or molestation by man would be conducive to poor results, for which we do not hold ourselves responsible. It is our honest endeavor to supply only such goods as will, under proper conditions, produce utmost satisfaction. A. W. Smith Co. give no warranty, however, as to description, quality, or productiveness of any goods sent out, and will not be responsible in any way for the crop. If the customer does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned.

Substitution

In the instance of the exhausting of our supply of any variety of plants, it is our custom to substitute a similar variety that will produce the same effect, and will grow under the same conditions as the variety chosen. It must be stated in the original order if *no substitutions* are permitted in its filling.

Plant Orders

The more satisfactory delivery of perishable goods and plants is accomplished through the express companies than by the parcel-post system. Small plants may be sent by mail, but we advise our customers to have their plants sent preferably by express, in view of the fact that we can send finer, larger plants in this way.

Errors

Will our customers please notify us promptly in the instance of an error being made in the filling of orders, so that corrections may be made to our mutual satisfaction? We exercise the utmost of care for accuracy of detail in filling orders, and yet we realize that errors will occur at times. It is well to keep a copy of the order sent so that comparison may be made accurately.

Remittances

Payment for orders should be made to cover the entire bill, and no goods will be sent C. O. D. unless remittance is made on account, that will guarantee acceptance.

Remittances are acceptable by post-office, telegraph or express money orders; or by drafts on Pittsburgh or New York banks. If these means of remitting are not available, the inclosure should be by registered mail. Coin should never be sent.

In the instance of payment for small packages of seeds, stamps are acceptable.

Complaints

All complaints offered should be made immediately upon receipt of the goods. If a package is damaged or lost in transit, we will replace it as soon as we are informed of its condition or non-arrival. An early letter will assist us to trace a package which has gone astray, and will also help us to adjust matters by refilling the order.

Premiums

With every order for goods sold from this catalog, the customer has the opportunity of a generous premium benefit.

All cash sales are acknowledged by the issuance of a cash-sale slip, or duplicate of the order, which is *redeemable at* 10 *per cent of its face value in premiums* as described on page 47.

With every charge account, paid on or before the 10th of the month following date of purchase, we will redeem our "Received-on-Account" slips at 5 per cent of their face value in premiums.

Delivery of premiums is made free of charge in Pittsburgh. All out-of-town deliveries are made at the customer's expense.

Juniperus virginica *Retinospora* *Colorado Blue Spruce* *Juniper and Arborvitæ*

EVERGREEN TREES IN PITTSBURGH

Plants, as well as animals, must breathe in order to keep up their life processes. To this end they are provided on the foliage surface with tiny stomata or breathing organs, which perform a function very similar to that of the human lungs. They breathe in gases and exhale their waste products, and at no time are quite inactive.

The atmosphere of Pittsburgh and environs has a tendency to clog up these little organs with soot and dust. The new leaves borne in the spring of each year do not seem to be in number adequate to supply the needs of evergreens as they are with deciduous varieties. As a consequence, evergreens first begin to look scraggly, languish for a period, and then die—usually about the third year after setting out.

Another element that seems to attack the hardiest living plants is the volatile sulphurous gas which is here in such great quantity. Evergreens are particularly susceptible to this form of poisoning.

We therefore try to discourage the use of evergreens except where temporary effects for a few years are desired, or on those estates removed from the smoke zone.

We have, however, certain varieties in tubs and boxes for formal decorative positions such as geometric gardens, porches, or entrance portals, which, when given special care, will last for many years, and produce an effective dignity and finish.

Our evergreens include the hardiest and most robust varieties. We will cheerfully aid you in the selection of specimens for your special purposes. We have large specimen plants of many of the following varieties and will be pleased to submit prices on application.

	Each
ABIES balsamea. Balsam Fir. Is a native of our northern forests and is very hardy. Its dark green foliage exudes a pleasant fragrance. 2 to 3 feet	$2 00
3 to 4 feet	2 50
A. concolor. White Fir. A native of Colorado, having a glaucous sheen to the foliage. Often used as a specimen because of its conspicuous foliage. Grows 40 to 50 feet tall. 2 to 2½ ft.	4 00
2½ to 3 feet	5 00
A. Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Fir. A symmetrical-growing tree, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. Foliage is dark and coarse. It forms a beautiful contrast with Colorado Blue Spruce or Concolor Fir. 2 to 3 feet	3 50
3 to 4 feet	4 50
4 to 5 feet	6 00
A. Veitchii. Veitch's Silver Fir. Its foliage is of a lustrous green above and of a silvery sheen beneath, making a very striking specimen tree. 2 to 3 feet	3 00
3 to 4 feet	5 00
JUNIPERUS canadensis. A native sort; very good for producing natural effects; of spreading, open habit. 15 to 18 in.	1 25
18 to 24 inches	2 00
24 to 30 inches	3 00
J. canadensis aurea. Douglas Golden Juniper. A low, spreading form, with golden yellow foliage that turns a beautiful bronze in winter. It is very showy as an edging, and beautiful in groups and rockeries or wherever a hardy little golden evergreen is needed. 15 to 18 inches	1 50
1½ to 2 feet	2 00
2 to 2½ feet	3 00
J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. Bears light green foliage upon upright branches, making a narrow spire growing to 10 feet. 12 to 15 inches	75
1½ to 2 feet	1 00
2 to 3 feet	1 50
Juniperus japonica aurea. Japan Golden Juniper. Beautiful golden foliage, holding its color during the entire summer.	
1½ to 2 feet	$2 00
2 to 2½ feet	2 50
3 to 4 feet	3 50
J. Pfitzeriana. Has beautiful light green foliage. Of spreading growth and possessing an individuality all its own. Very ornamental and especially desirable for planting in Pittsburgh and vicinity. 15 to 18 inches	1 75
18 to 24 inches across	3 00
2 to 3 feet	4 50
3 to 4 feet	7 00
Specimens	$8 to 20 00
J. Sabina. Prostrate Juniper. An excellent evergreen for rockeries because of its scrambling habit and its ability to live in poor, dry soils. Seldom more than 18 inches high. Desirable in front of low-growing evergreens. 15 to 18 inches spread	1 25
18 to 20 inches spread	1 50
2 feet spread	2 50
J. Sabina tamariscifolia. Trailing; broad, feathery branches of dense, dark green foliage.	
12 to 15 inches spread	1 25
15 to 18 inches spread	2 00
18 to 24 inches spread	4 50
J. virginiana. Red Cedar. A beautiful native evergreen, with upright branches and dark green foliage, generally growing in conical form, and attaining a height of from 20 to 30 feet.	
2 to 2½ feet	1 25
3 to 4 feet	3 00
4 to 5 feet	4 50
5 to 6 feet	6 00
Specimens	$7 to 20 00
J. virginiana Schottii. Similar to the Red Cedar but of dwarf habit and more compact and dense. 2 to 3 feet	3 00

PICEA excelsa. Norway Spruce. Grows 50 to 75 feet high, and is symmetrical even when young. Its spreading, pendulous branches bear dark, shiny green foliage. It is a favorite with all because of its gracefulness, hardiness, and adaptation to all well-drained soils. Each

2 to 3 feet $1 25
3 to 4 feet ..... $2 00 | 4 to 5 feet 3 00

P. polita. Japanese Spruce. This tree is of a pyramidal shape and bears rigid needles of light green persistent color. 1½ to 2 feet 3 00
2 to 2½ feet 4 00

P. pungens glauca Kosteriana. Koster's Blue Spruce. The attractive blue evergreen which is so conspicuous in lawn plantings. Its light color makes it one of the finest evergreens in cultivation. 18 to 24 inches 3 00
2 to 2½ feet ..... $7 00 | 4 feet 11 00
3 feet ..... 8 00 | 5 to 6 feet 20 00

PINUS austriaca. Austrian Pine. Tall, spreading tree, with long, stiff, dark green needles. Grows to a height of from 40 to 60 feet and is valuable for specimen or mass planting. Withstands city smoke remarkably well.
2 to 2½ feet ..... $2 00 | 3 to 4 feet 5 50
2½ to 3 feet ..... 2 50 | 4 to 5 feet 7 00

P. Mughus. Dwarf Mountain Pine. A dense, low, spreading tree or shrub having no leader. Excellent for massing on hillsides or for use in front of taller evergreens. Eventually it forms a big, hemispherical bush 8 to 10 feet high.
12 to 15 inches spread ..... $2 00 | 15 to 18 inches spread 3 00

P. Strobus. White Pine. Quick-growing evergreen, with soft, bluish green foliage. Attains a height of from 50 to 75 feet. Very useful for specimen or mass planting.
2 to 3 feet ..... $1 50 | 4 to 5 feet 4 00
3 to 4 feet 2 50

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. A rapid-growing evergreen, bearing blue-green, twisted foliage and buff-colored branches; used for immediate effect. Eventually it grows 50 feet tall. Thrives in almost any soil.
2 to 3 feet ..... $1 75 | 4 to 5 feet 4 00
3 to 4 feet 3 00

RETINOSPORA filifera. A broad bushy tree with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. The appearance is distinct and attractive. A fine variety for individual or group planting.
18 to 24 inches ..... $1 50 | 2½ to 3 feet 3 00
2 to 2½ feet ..... 2 50 | 3 to 4 feet 5 00

R. pisifera. Has slender branches which are open and graceful. The foliage is light green and silvery beneath. It is one fo the best Retinosporas. Each
18 to 24 inches ..... $1 50 | 2½ to 3 feet $3 00
2 to 2½ feet ..... 2 00 | 3 to 4 feet 4 00

Picea pungens (Koster's Blue Spruce)

R. plumosa. Bears fern-like, fine-textured foliage in a dense, compact growth. These dwarf trees grow in graceful little domes ranging from 2 to 10 feet tall.
18 to 24 inches ..... $1 75 | 2½ to 3 feet 3 00
2 to 2½ feet ..... 2 50 | 3 to 4 feet 4 50

R. plumosa aurea. Golden Retinospora. Very conspicuous because of its bright yellow color; otherwise the same as the preceding.
18 to 24 inches ..... $1 75 | 2½ to 3 feet 3 00
2 to 2½ feet ..... 2 50 | 3 to 4 feet 5 00

R. squarrosa Veitchii. The foliage is feathery and of a rch, silvery, glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties; one of the most showy and attractive of the class.
3 to 4 feet ..... $3 50 | Specimens ..... $8 to 25 00
4 to 5 feet 7 00

R. sulphurea. Of compact growth, golden foliage; adapted for window boxes.
18 to 24 inches high, 18 to 24 inches spread 1 50
2 feet high, 2 feet spread 2 50
3 feet high, 2 feet spread 3 50
Specimens ..... $5 to 10 00

THUYA occidentalis. American Arborvitæ. The most common and most extensively used Arborvitæ. Branches short and horizontal, forming a narrow, pyramidal head. Foliage bright green above and yellowish beneath.
2 to 3 feet ..... $1 25 | 4 to 5 feet 3 00
3 to 4 feet ..... 2 00 | 5 to 6 feet 4 00

T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Dwarf; compact globular form; bright green foliage on slender branches. Fine for formal gardens. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. 18 to 24 inches 2 25

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ. Resembles *Thuya compacta* and is useful in the same way. Lighter tints in its foliage. 1½ to 2 feet .. 1 50
2 to 2½ feet ..... $4 00 | 2½ to 3 feet 6 00

T. occidentalis lutea, George Peabody. A distinct golden yellow form that is beautiful as a specimen and highly valued for contrast in foliage effects.
2 to 2½ feet ..... $1 75 | 3 to 4 feet 3 50
2½ to 3 feet 2 50

T. pyramidalis. Narrow and columnar in growth, having a spread of 2 feet and from 10 to 15 feet in height; foliage dense, dark green. Used in formal gardens.
3 to 4 feet ..... $2 75 | 4 to 5 feet 3 50

T. Verveæneana. Vervæne's Arborvitæ. Pyramidal growth; dwarf, dense habit. Green and golden foliage makes it very attractive; hardy, rapid grower.
2½ to 3 feet ..... $2 50 | 4 to 5 feet, extra fine 6 00
3 to 4 feet 3 00

TSUGA canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. A shade-enduring tree, much used for undergrowth planting; of graceful spread, drooping branches, and open growth. In many ways the Hemlock is the most graceful and beautiful of all evergreens. Often used for hedges, where severe pruning makes it very dense.
18 to 24 inches ..... $1 50 | 2½ to 3 feet 3 00
2 to 2½ feet ..... 2 50 | 3 to 4 feet 4 00
Special prices on large quantities of the smaller sizes.

Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

AZALEA indica alba. Has a profusion of large, single, white, attractive flowers early in the spring. The foliage is attractive most of the year but, truly speaking, is not entirely evergreen. Does best in partially shaded locations. Each
15 to 18 in. $2 00
18 to 24 inches 3 00

A. indica amœna. Evergreen Azalea. The foliage is very similar to that of the boxwood, except that it turns purplish red in winter. In May it is covered with a mass of purplish red, brilliant flowers. Much used with laurel and rhododendrons and especially valuable in massed plantings.
15 to 18 in. 2 50
18 to 24 inches 3 50
2 to 2½ feet 5 00

A. indica Hinodigiri. A Japanese variety of great beauty. The flowers which appear in April or May are of a brilliant scarlet color and are borne in great profusion; a comparatively new sort. Similar in growth to *A. amœna* except that the leaves are larger.
8 to 12 inches 2 25
12 to 15 inches, bushy 2 75

BUXUS sempervirens. Boxwood. A dwarf evergreen which permits of close pruning; thrives in a rich, moist, partially shaded situation. Many forms are trained into pyramidal or globe-shaped specimens as tub-plants for porch or formal garden decoration.
Bush-Shape. 12-inch plants 75
18- to 24-inch plants 1 50
3-foot plants 3 00
Globe-Shape, established in tubs. 18 inches 7 00
24 inches 12 00
Pyramids, established in tubs. 3 feet 5 00
4 feet 7 50
Standards, established in tubs. 15- to 18-inch heads 5 00
18- to 24-inch heads 10 00
24- to 30-inch heads 15 00

B. suffruticosa. Boxwood Edging. Used for edging of herbaceous beds, and for walk and path edging.

	Each	10	100
5 to 6 inches	$0 15	$1 50	$12 00
7 to 9 inches	75	6 00	55 00

DAPHNE Cneorum. Garland Flower. A fragrant, spicy little shrub bearing all summer pink flowers that resemble the trailing arbutus. An excellent dwarf plant for the rock-garden Each $1 50

EUONYMUS japonicus. An erect form with glossy green foliage and bright green bark. Splendid for adding variety to a mixed planting of evergreens; also suited for hedging.
1 to 1½ feet 75
1½ to 2 feet 1 25

E. radicans. A spreading, low-growing shrub or vine used as a thicket to cover the base of tree trunks, brick walls and in rockeries; an excellent ground-covering for rhododendrons. It is slow in growing, but does very well after started; it is self-clinging, like the ivy 25

Euonymus radicans marginatus. The foliage is prettily variegated with white, yellow, and pink; otherwise similar to the preceding Each $0 25

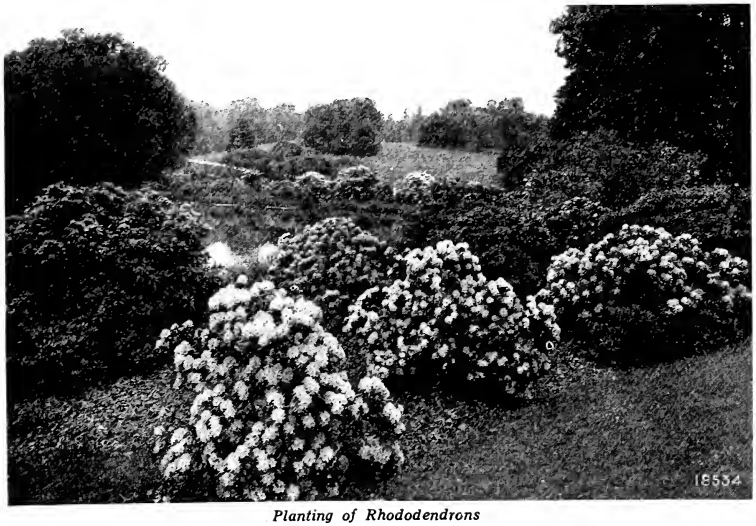
E. vegetus. A sport from *E. radicans* but absolutely distinct from that variety. Is very accommodating as to soils and exposures and quite easy to grow; absolutely hardy and covered with superb red fruits in winter which, with its fine background of evergreen foliage, makes it extremely desirable. It makes a splendid evergreen hedge and, if kept trimmed, produces a solid and erect mass. Strong plants 50

KALMIA latifolia. Mountain Laurel. A beautiful native shrub, easy of culture; grows in any situation where it will not dry out in summer. Bears quaintly formed rose-and-white flowers in the greatest profusion in May and June. Its thick, shining leaves, conspicuous the year round, make it of great value for massing.
15 to 18 inches 1 50
18 to 24 inches 2 50
Prices on collected stock, in carload lots, on application.

MAHONIA Aquifolium. Holly-leaved Barberry. This shrub grows about 4 feet high and prefers half shade. Its holly-like foliage persists often through the winter, only changing a little brown by the influence of frost.
15 to 18 inches 50
18 to 24 inches 75

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. An evergreen cover-plant, bearing laurel-like leaves and growing about 8 inches high. Especially adapted for planting about the foundations of house or fountain, where bare ground is particularly unsightly. It spreads from underground roots to form a dense mat. It is perfectly hardy and keeps a cheerful light green appearance all winter per doz. $2.50 25

RHODODENDRON catawbiense. A beautiful shrub, growing about 6 feet tall and bearing glossy green leaves 3 to 4 inches long. Its flowers, opening in June, are borne in clusters and often are 1½ inches across. Considering its extreme hardiness, color of flower, compact growth, and remarkable texture of foliage, we recommend the Catawbiense as the finest Rhododendron for general use. It thrives best when transplanted in spring; prefers a soil of rich peat and leaf-mold, and a position sheltered from drying or burning sun. If the shallow root-system is once heated up by the direct rays of the sun, the plants die. A ground-covering of leaves or pine needles should be provided. After flowering, the young seed-vessels should be removed. In dry seasons a liberal application of water should be given them. We carry the most satisfactory hardy varieties.
1½ to 2 feet 2 00
2 to 3 feet 3 00
3 to 4 feet 5 00
Specimen plants, $6 each, and up, depending on diameter and number of buds.



Planting of Rhododendrons

R. maximum. Great American Rosebay. This species is native to the mountains of Pennsylvania and the Catskills. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. The plants usually are transported in carload lots to fill some moist, shady position as an undergrowth. Will not tolerate full sunshine, and will not compete for moisture with the roots of maple trees. It blooms in June and July after the Catawbiense variety has finished. Prices on collected stock, in carload lots, on application. Bushiness of plant determines price.
3 to 5 feet $2 to 5 00

VINCA minor. Myrtle; Trailing Blue Periwinkle. A dwarf plant that will grow in the shade, producing thick green foliage; about 4 inches high; bears numerous blue flowers in early spring per doz. $1.50 15

YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. A tropical-appearing plant, with sword-like foliage; bears drooping, bell-shaped flowers about 2 inches across on tall, branching stalks in June and July.
3-year plants per doz. $5 50

Please note particularly our general collection of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, pages 30 to 42.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

To one who wishes to enhance the value of property, no form of improvement is quite so effective as the tasteful planting of trees. Nothing will transform a house into a home so completely as the provision of shade. After all, the really desirable points in favor of a property are its comforts and its cool retreats.

The handsome architecture of our residence streets would be barren and unattractive without the beauty given by shade trees and shrubs. Tasteful silhouetting of foliage lines is used only to accentuate the fine points of an architectural work by the making of avenues of approach, appropriate backgrounds, screenings of objectionable views, concealing of boundaries, and very often by making a building to appear at home in its environment rather than "stuck into" its position.

Many persons in arranging a lawn give too much attention to the cultivation of "specimens," which are nothing more or less than horticultural monstrosities that call attention to themselves by reason of their unusualness. May we assist you in the preparation of your plans for an ideal home environment?

Each

ACER dasycarpum. Silver Maple. A rapid-growing tree with light green, quite deeply cut foliage. An excellent street tree. Grows 50 feet in height. 8 to 10 feet.....$1 25
10 to 12 feet.....$2 50 | 12 to 14 feet..... 3 50

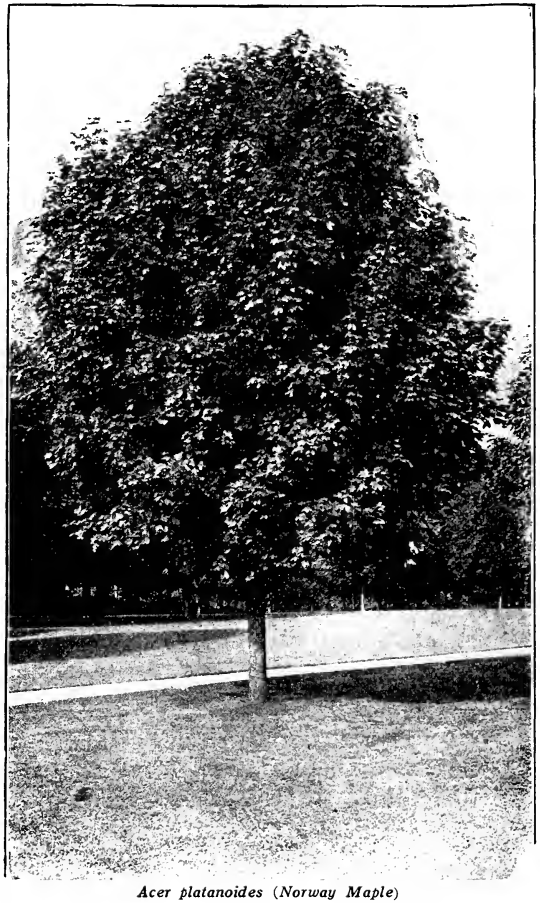
A. dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum. Wier's Cut-leaved Maple. Leaves of this variety are very deeply cut and the branches are pendulous. It makes an excellent lawn tree for large estates.
8 to 10 feet.....$1 50 | 10 to 12 feet..... 2 50

A. platanoides. Norway Maple. An exceptionally good, spreading shade tree, growing 50 to 60 feet high, and forming a wide, round head. It is a strong, vigorous grower, with dense compact foliage.
8 to 10 feet.....$2 00 | 12 to 14 feet..... 4 00
10 to 12 feet..... 2 50 |

A. platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Maple. The leaves of this variety are bright red when young. Later in the season they turn dark green. Makes a very attractive tree; has a round, spreading head. Grows 30 to 40 feet in height. 10 to 12 feet..... 4 00

A. rubrum. Scarlet Maple. Bears both scarlet flowers and fruit. Its brilliant orange-and-red fall effects are very beautiful. It grows a dense, round head, and reaches a height of from 40 to 60 feet.
8 to 10 feet..... 2 50

A. saccharum. Sugar Maple. One of the best trees for street planting because of its upright, dense growth. Its autumnal effects of yellow and scarlet are beautiful. Very symmetrical. Grows to a height of 40 to 60 feet. 10 to 12 feet..... 2 00



Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)

Acer platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Maple)

Each

A. polymorphum. Green Japanese Maple. This is the parent of all Japanese Maples, the tallest grower and the most hardy. It has light green foliage in spring and summer, and a variety of yellows and reds in the fall. The foliage is star-shaped, rather small but produced plentifully; a most useful variety for general planting. Grows 15 feet in height.
2 to 3 feet.....$2 00
3 to 4 feet..... 3 00

A. polymorphum atropurpureum. Red Japanese Maple. A dwarf variety of the preceding, having blood-red leaves, the color persisting during the entire summer. A very pleasing tree when used in contrast with green-leaved trees or shrubs.
18 to 24 inches.....$2 00
2 to 3 feet..... 2 50

A. polymorphum aureum. Golden-leaved Japanese Maple. A very dwarf tree or shrub, with distinctive individuality. Foliage of this variety is softly shaded in golden green. 18 to 24 inches.... 2 00
2 to 3 feet..... 3 00

A. polymorphum dissectum. Cut-leaved Red Japanese Maple. A spreading dwarf tree, with delicately cut foliage. Red-bronze color persists all summer. 2 to 3 ft. 3 00

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. Quick-growing tree of tropical appearance, thriving in a smoky atmosphere. Its palm-like leaves are often 18 to 24 inches in length. Grows about 40 feet high.
5 to 6 feet..... 1 00
6 to 7 feet..... 1 25

Betula alba (White Birch). See page 6

Æsculus Hippocastanum (Horse-Chestnut)

ÆSCULUS Hippocastanum. Horse-Chestnut. Flowers produced in an abundance of showy white clusters. An excellent shade tree, with dense, dark green foliage, growing 30 to 40 feet in height. It requires a rich soil. Each
8 to 10 feet.....$2 50
10 to 12 feet..... 3 50

BETULA alba. White Birch. An effective contrast is formed by planting this tree with evergreens as a background. Its spray-like branches bear white bark and very delicate light green foliage. Grows to an ultimate height of about 50 feet. Each
6 to 8 feet....$1 50
8 to 10 feet..... 2 00

B. laciniata pendula. Weeping Cut-leaved Birch. A good specimen tree; finely cut foliage, white bark, and hanging branches. It grows to an ultimate height of 40 feet; is most beautiful in every way. Should be transplanted only in early spring.
5 to 6 feet..... 1 50

CATALPA speciosa. Indian Bean. A tree of spreading, irregular growth, bearing heart-shaped leaves often 12 inches long. Its light green, coarse-textured foliage adds variety to the verdure of a landscape. This tree eventually will reach a height of 80 feet. Blooms the latest of all trees. 8 to 10 feet..... 1 00

Catalpa Bungei. Chinese Catalpa. Its umbrella-shaped head of dense foliage makes it a very desirable tree for small fore-yards and formal gardens. Each
1-year heads.....$1 50
2-year heads..... 2 50
2-year heads, extra..... 3 50

CELTIS occidentalis. Hackberry. A dwarf tree with light green foliage resembling the elm. Bark is thick and quite rough. Much used among tall-growing shrubbery. 6 to 8 feet. 1 25

CERASUS avium. White Double-flowering Cherry. A fine, round-headed tree, dwarf and very attractive. In May its prolific bloom completely hides the branches, and it is one of the most delightful and beautiful of the Flowering Cherries.
4 to 5 feet..... 1 75

C. japonica rosea pendula. Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry. A pink-flowering variety of the preceding. 5 to 6 feet..... 2 50
6 to 8 feet..... 3 50

CERCIS canadensis. Judas Tree; Red-Bud. A profusion of purplish red flowers appears before the leaves in early spring. A very ornamental specimen tree with pure green leaves.
2 to 3 feet..... 75
3 to 4 feet..... 1 00
4 to 5 feet..... 1 50

CLADRASTIS tinctoria. Yellow-wood. A dwarf tree, bearing fragrant, pea-shaped flowers in large drooping racemes. A handsome green for lawn planting. 6 to 8 feet..... 2 00

CORNUS florida alba. White Dogwood. A beautiful tree, with large, white, showy flowers often 3 inches in diameter. Its berries are a brilliant scarlet and its foliage a rich crimson in autumn. It thrives in the shade of other trees, attaining a height of only 15 feet. 4 to 5 feet..... 1 50
5 to 6 feet..... 2 00

C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. A variety of the preceding which produces flowers of deep rose color. An ornamental low tree for lawn planting. 3 to 4 feet..... 2 50
4 to 5 feet..... 3 50

FAGUS ferruginea. American Beech. A native tree, with spreading gray branches which form a dense, round head. Valuable for planting under other trees because of its shade-enduring qualities. It is transplanted only in early spring. Attains a height of about 60 feet. 5 to 6 feet..... 2 50

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii. Rivers' Purple Beech. An excellent tree for picturesque and contrast effects. Its large, dark red leaves hold their color well through the entire summer. Much used as a specimen tree. Attains a height of from 50 to 60 feet, and on account of its magnificent form and the color of the leaves it becomes one of the most prominent trees in the landscape. 6 to 8 feet..... 4 00

Cerasus avium (White Double-flowering Cherry)

FRAXINUS americana. American White Ash. One of the few trees not attacked by gypsy or brown-tail moth. A spreading native tree very desirable on large lawns. Rapid in growth. It reaches a height of from 50 to 60 feet. Each
8 to 10 feet $1 50
10 to 12 feet 2 00

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos. Honey Locust. Good for park or street planting. Bears small pink flowers in racemes, followed by pods often 18 inches long. Usually grows about 40 feet high.
5 to 6 feet 1 00

GINKGO. See Salisburia.

GYMNOCLADUS canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. Excellent native tree of rapid, upright growth, attaining a height of from 40 to 50 feet. Free from disease and insects. Feathery foliage of a peculiar blue-green color; large panicles of green flowers in June, followed by long pods containing seeds which are sometimes used as a substitute for coffee. Its open growth and blunt, twigless branches give it a distinctive character in winter. 4 to 5 feet 1 50
6 to 8 feet 2 00

JUGLANS nigra. Black Walnut. A majestic tree attaining great size, and bearing edible nuts in quantity. It requires a rich, fertile soil.
4 to 5 feet 1 50

LARIX europæa. European Larch. A very ornamental deciduous conifer growing 50 feet high. Its light green foliage is attractive in early spring. 5 to 6 feet 1 25
6 to 7 feet 2 00

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. Sweet or Red Gum. A stately tree, with peculiar corky bark and star-shaped leaves. Valued for its glossy, dark, attractive foliage and brilliant autumnal effects. Grows about 40 feet high. 6 to 8 feet 2 00
8 to 10 feet 3 00

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Poplar. Fast-growing tree of good, symmetrical habit. Leaves light green, resembling those of the maple. Bears yellow-green, tulip-shaped flowers. It attains a height of 50 feet. Should be transplanted only in spring. 8 to 10 feet 2 00
10 to 12 feet 2 50

Magnolia Soulangeana

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree)

MAGNOLIA acuminata. Cucumber Tree. Pyramidal in growth; leaves oval, 7 to 9 inches long, and of a light green; fruit carmine in color and cucumber-shaped. Good specimen tree. Transplant in spring. 4 to 5 feet. Each $1 50

M. Soulangeana. Soulange's Magnolia. Very popular small tree, well adapted for specimen planting. Large, sweet-scented, purple-white flowers appear in early spring.
3 to 4 feet 2 50
4 to 5 feet 3 50

M. Lennei. Lenne's Magnolia. A magnificent Magnolia, bearing very large, purple, cup-shaped flowers in April. A fine, vigorous grower. 4 to 5 feet ... 3 50

M. stellata. Hall's Magnolia. A dwarf variety, bearing large, white flowers. 2½ to 3 feet 3 50

M. tripetala. Bears immense leaves and large, white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across, which appear in June. A medium-sized tree. Should be transplanted only in early spring. 8 to 10 feet 3 50

MORUS alba. White Mulberry. Light-colored bark and light green, glossy leaves. It produces pinkish white, edible fruits in quantity. Medium-sized tree. 5 to 6 feet 1 50
6 to 8 feet 2 00

M. alba tatarica pendula. Weeping Mulberry. A small tree, with drooping branches and deep green foliage. Generally grafted on stems 7 to 8 feet high.
Large heads ..... $1.50 to 2 00
Extra fine 3 50

PERSICA vulgaris albo-plena. Double White-flowering Peach. A beautiful, flowering dwarf tree, covered in May with a profusion of double white flowers. Very effective when grouped with the two following varieties.
4 to 5 feet 1 50

P. vulgaris roseo-plena. Double Rose-flowering Peach. Dwarf tree, covered with a mass of beautiful rose-pink flowers in spring. Very desirable.
4 to 5 feet 1 50

P. sanguinea plena. Double Red-flowering Peach. A dwarf flowering tree that is covered in early spring with semi-double bright red flowers. Very conspicuous. 4 to 5 feet 1 50

PLATANUS orientalis. Oriental Plane. Rather tall-growing tree, reaching a height of 50 to 60 feet; a fast grower during its youth and yet long-lived. Its smooth, cream-white bark, mottled with patches of older bark, makes it attractive. Requires moist locations; is disease-resistant. A desirable tree for general street planting, because of habit of growth and dense foliage.
6 to 8 feet 1 00
8 to 10 feet 1 50
10 to 12 feet 2 50
12 to 14 feet ..... $3.00 to 4 00

POPULUS alba Bolleana. Bolle's Poplar. A quick-growing, tall tree, with narrow head. Its leaves are deeply lobed and woolly white underneath. Grows 40 feet high. Often used for screen planting, as is the Lombardy Poplar. Each
8 to 10 feet $1 00
10 to 12 feet 1 75

P. carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. Spreading and of rapid growth. Leaves a glossy dark green. Good for immediate effect, but is not recommended as a street tree.
10 to 12 feet 1 50

P. nigra fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. Narrow and pyramidal of growth; very picturesque when large. It lends variety to a landscape when placed among round-topped trees. Much used for screening. Grows 50 feet in height.
8 to 10 feet 1 25
10 to 12 feet 1 75
12 to 14 feet 2 50

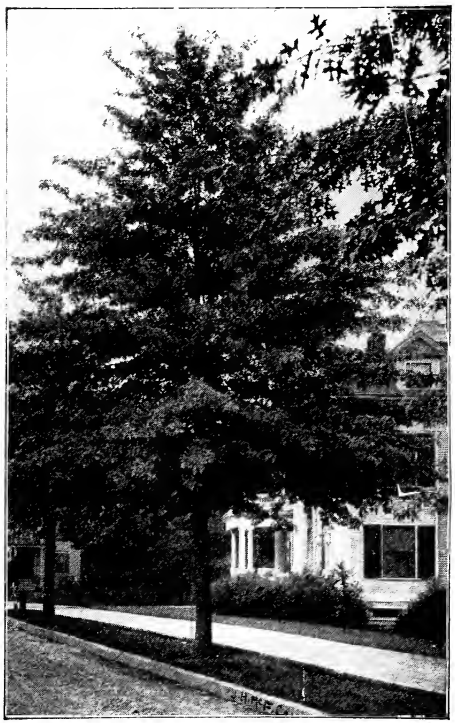
PRUNUS Pissardii. Copper-leaved Plum. A small tree of open growth. Affords variety in color-schemes of foliage in a landscape. Never grows much over 10 feet.
3 to 4 feet 50
4 to 5 feet 1 00

PTELEA trifoliata aurea. Golden Hop Tree. A very attractive tree, valuable for its late autumn effect. Bears golden green foliage that does not fade, holding its brilliant color until frost. Bears hop-like fruits.
4 to 5 feet 75
6 to 8 feet 1 25

PYRUS ioensis Bechtelii. Bechtel's Flowering Crab. One o the best of Flowering Crab Apples; bears beautiful pink, fragrant flowers resembling the rose. Should be planted with other trees and shrubs because of its unattractiveness when not in bloom.
3 to 4 feet 1 00
4 to 5 feet 1 50

QUERCUS alba. White Oak. An excellent native tree for parks or large lawns, where there is room for its full development. It forms a spreading, open head. Foliage has beautiful reds in the fall. Attains a height of about 80 feet.
6 to 8 feet 2 00
8 to 10 feet 3 00

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane). See page 7



Quercus palustris (Pin Oak)

Q. palustris. Pin Oak. One of the easiest Oaks to transplant; a rapid grower, and long-lived. It is worthy of the admiration it receives. It is known to make 2 or 3 feet of growth in a single year in locations where food and moisture are available. The lower branches have a definite downward tendency, thus making it desirable as a lawn tree. Each
6 to 8 feet $2 00
8 to 10 feet 3 00

Q. Prinus. Chestnut Oak. The leaves of this variety resemble those of the common Chestnut, and are from 5 to 8 inches long. Branches spreading and irregular. Grows about 75 feet high.
6 to 8 feet 1 50
8 to 10 feet 2 50

Q. rubra. Red Oak. A native tree with symmetrical head. Leaves deeply lobed and dull green, from 5 to 8 inches long. Valuable for park or avenue. Ultimate height 65 feet.
5 to 6 feet 1 50
8 to 10 feet 2 50

ROBINIA Pseudacacia. Yellow Locust. A very attractive tree, growing 60 feet in height, with small, feather-like, light green foliage. Bears fragrant pea-shaped flowers in long racemes. 6 to 8 feet 1 25

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree. A slender, pyramidal tree with fan-shaped leaves of smoke-green color. A picturesque specimen, free from insect or smoke troubles. Grows about 50 feet high.
8 to 10 feet 2 00

SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow. In the vicinity of water, this will soon make a large, handsome tree. Its branches are pendulous and olive-green in color. Forms a pretty contrast with upright-growing trees. Much used along the banks of streams. 6 to 8 feet 75
8 to 10 feet 1 50

S. elegantissima. Thurlow's Weeping Willow. In appearance almost identical with *Salix babylonica.* Has yellow-green bark. Hardiest and most vigorous grower of the Willows. 8 to 10 feet 1 50

S. incana. Rosemary Willow. A round-topped tree or shrub, with upright branches bearing very narrow leaves, which are gray underneath and light green above. An excellent specimen tree. Grows 10 to 12 feet. 4 to 5 feet .. 75

S. pentandra. Laurel-leaved Willow. Upright and spreading in growth, chestnut-colored bark and brilliant, dark green foliage. Extremely hardy, and good for screens and quick effects. 6 to 8 feet 1 00

S. vitellina aurea. Golden-barked Willow. Upright, spreading tree, with narrow, silky, bright green leaves, and golden yellow bark, which is particularly bright in winter.
8 to 10 feet 1 50

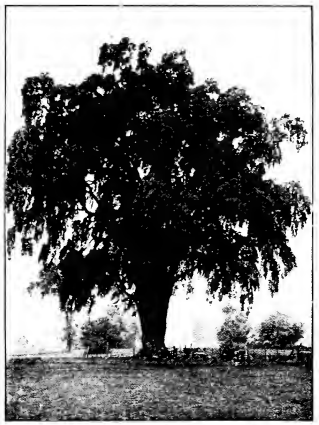
Salix vitellina britzensis. Red- or Bronze-barked Willow. In growth like the preceding, but with beautiful yellowish red bark, making it valuable for contrastive planting in front of evergreens. 6 to 8 feet..... Each $1 00

SORBUS Aucuparia. Mountain-Ash. A dwarf tree, growing only 30 feet high, bearing feather-like foliage in a pretty, spray-like arrangement. In the fall it bears many drooping clusters of bright orange-scarlet berries. 6 to 8 feet..... 1 50

TAXODIUM distichum. Bald Cypress. The foliage of this tree resembles that of the larch. Makes a pretty pyramidal growth; very attractive among evergreens. A deciduous conifer, growing about 30 feet high. 5 to 6 feet..... 1 50

TILIA americana. American Linden, Lime, or Basswood. A stately, handsome tree, bearing large, heart-shaped leaves and showy yellow flowers. Grows rapidly and is much used for park and avenue planting. Reaches a height of 60 feet ultimately.

8 to 10 feet..... 2 00
10 to 12 feet..... 3 00
12 to 14 feet..... 4 00



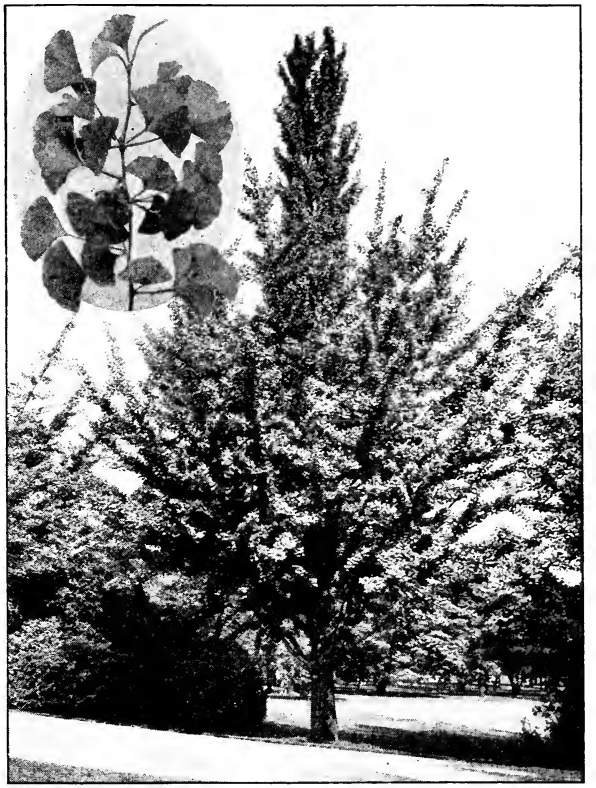
Ulmus americana (American Elm)

ULMUS americana. American Elm. A tall, graceful, wide-spreading tree, with pendulous, outward-curving branches. Very desirable for many purposes, but attacked by Elm-leaf beetle. Spray in May with arsenate of lead.

8 to 10 feet..... 1 50
10 to 12 feet..... 2 00
12 to 14 feet..... 3 50

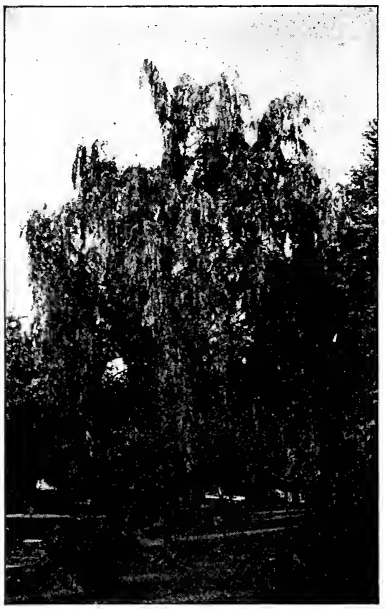
U. campestris. English Elm. Foliage darker green and smaller than that of the American species and stays green at least two weeks longer.

8 to 10 feet..... 2 00
10 to 12 feet..... 3 00



Tree and foliage of Salisburia adiantifolia (Ginkgo)

U. scabra pendula. Camperdown Elm. A dwarf form of Scotch Elm, with long, pendulous branches; limbs often spread horizontally. Quite unusual in habit of growth. Makes an arbor for children. Good heads..... Each $3 50



Salix babylonica (Weeping Willow). See page 8

Landscape Department

Avail yourself of the services of our experts whose planning, planting, and grading experience will save you money in the improvement of your grounds.

This advice is without charge except where a personal visit or surveying is necessary and then only a small charge is made to defray expenses.

Plans for large country-residence estates are handled by our Landscape Architects and Engineers at a moderate cost.

Remember 10 per cent of your Cash Sale Slips and 5 per cent of your bills paid before the 10th of the month after date of purchase are "Same as Money" in buying A. W. Smith Co. Premiums **(see page 47).**

Our catalog of DUTCH BULBS, issued about June 1, free on application.

Hedge of Spiræa Vanhouttei

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

It is often difficult to distinguish between trees and shrubs—between dwarf trees and tall shrubs. Trees usually have only a single trunk coming from the ground, while most shrubs have many stems and are low growing.

Shrubs, however, are more extensively used than trees on most estates because they develop faster and some will attain three-quarters of their ultimate height in three years.

We grow the most approved hardy varieties of shrubs, which, when judiciously chosen and harmoniously arranged, will give a variety of color both of foliage and flower during the entire summer. The winter effect produced by some varieties is very beautiful by virtue of the gracefulness of branch, color of the bark and berry that is borne.

When the nursery stock arrives, a trench should be dug and the roots heeled-in until the beds are prepared for their reception. If this cannot be done, they should be placed in a cool, shaded position and the packing material kept moist constantly.

Beds should be of good compost top-soil, and should be thoroughly spaded up with a good portion of well-rotted manure worked into the subsoil.

Care should be exercised in planting so that holes are dug large enough to accommodate the root-system without crowding or cramping. The roots should be set quite deeply so that the drying out of a few inches of surface soil will not affect them. The soil should be pressed firmly so that no voids are left around the root-system.

When shrubs are planted they should be thoroughly watered—not sprinkled, but literally soaked—so that the moisture will penetrate to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. They should be watered unfailingly every day for at least a month to insure their thorough establishment.

The ground underneath shrubbery should be kept hoed to prevent the growth of unsightly weeds, and to conserve the soil-moisture.

Each

AMELANCHIER canadensis. Shadbush. A fine shrub, bearing numerous flowers in early spring in small racemes. Its ornamental fruits are purple and edible. It is best planted with other shrubs, for as a specimen it is not particularly attractive. Grows 5 feet high. 2 to 3 feet $0 50
3 to 4 feet 75

AMORPHA fruticosa. False Indigo. Bears large spikes of pea-shaped flowers of violet-purple in narrow, dropping clusters in June.
3 to 4 feet 50

AMYGDALUS communis alba. Flowering Almond. Profusely covered with showy, double, rose-like flowers in May. Grows 5 feet high. 2 to 3 feet 60
A. communis rubra. Red-flowering Almond. 2 to 3 feet 60
A. japonica roseo-plena. Pink Double-flowering Almond. 2 to 3 feet 60

ARALIA pentaphylla. Angelica Tree. Shrub much used in mass planting because of its dense, lustrous, shiny foliage, which persists until late autumn. It does excellently in dry, sandy spots; flowers inconspicuous. Grows about 7 feet in height. 2 to 3 feet 50
3 to 4 feet 75
A. spinosa. Hercules' Club. A tropical-appearing shrub bearing feather-like leaves often 3 to 4 feet long. Branches spiny and upright. Greenish white flowers, which ripen into blue-black fruit, appear in July. Is very attractive in specimen plantings. Grows about 15 feet tall. 3 to 4 feet 60
4 to 6 feet 75

AZALEA mollis. This plant is commonly called the Chinese Azalea and is literally covered with bloom in April and May. The flowers are larger than those of some other Azaleas and the bloom shows a multiplicity of colors in shades of red, yellow and white. 12 to 15 inches 75
15 to 18 inches 1 25
18 to 24 inches 1 50
A. pontica. Hardy Ghent Azalea. A hybrid between American and Oriental varieties of Azaleas, possessing very fine flowering qualities; quite bushy. May be had in all shades of red, lilac, carmine, pink, orange, and white. Should rank in importance in garden-making with the rose. Grows 4 to 5 feet in height and when planted in front of some taller-growing shrubs the contrast is very pleasing. 1 to 1½ feet 1 25

Azalea moll

BERBERIS Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. Valuable as a hedge plant and for massing of fall scarlet effects. Branches are drooping and very graceful. Grows 3 to 5 feet high. Its appearance varies as the season progresses, ranging from yellowish green in early spring to deep green in midsummer. In the fall the foliage and the abundance of scarlet berries produce a very cheerful appearance. Fine for massing in front of evergreens or at the base line of the house.

	Each	100	1,000
12 to 18 inches	$0 20	$15 00	$125 00
18 to 24 inches	25	20 00	160 00

B. vulgaris. Common Barberry. A well-known shrub, bearing showy clusters of flowers in loose racemes, followed by bright-colored fruits. Grows 6 to 8 feet in height. 2 to 3 feet..... Each $0 35

B. vulgaris atropurpurea. Purple Barberry. A fine, conspicuous shrub when contrasted with other shrubs in a border. It bears yellow flowers in May; grows 4 to 6 feet high.
1 to 1½ feet..... 35

BUDDLEIA variabilis. A handsome shrub, bearing reddish violet, fragrant flowers and long, whitish leaves. Grows 5 to 8 feet high and is fine for the lawn. 3 to 4 feet..... 50

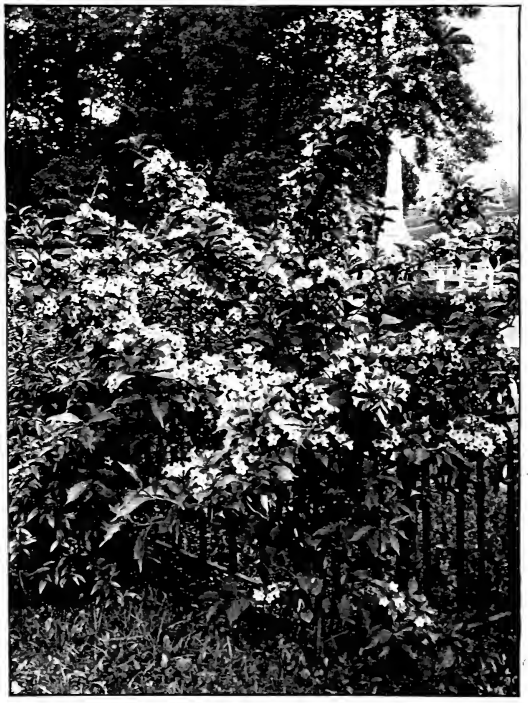
CALYCANTHUS floridus. Sweet Shrub. A shrub growing about 5 feet high bearing glossy green foliage and sweet-scented, chocolate-brown flowers all summer long. It prefers half shade. 2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 75

CARAGANA arborescens. Siberian Pea Tree. Yellow, pea-shaped flowers appear in May and June; foliage clover-like and of fine, feathery texture. Valuable in making shrubbery beds because of its color effect. 2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 75

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. Blooms July to September and has ball-like clusters of white flowers. Splendid for groups and masses in moist soils; is perfectly hardy and a strong grower. 2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 75

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe Tree. Fringe-like white flowers are borne in large, loose racemes in May. Clusters of purple fruit appear later. 3 to 4 feet..... 75

CLETHRA alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. A native shrub, valuable for massing in shady or low spots, bearing spikes of white flowers in July. Grows 5 feet high. 2 to 3 feet..... 50



Diervilla (Weigela). See page 12

Deutzia Lemoinei

COLUTEA arborescens. Bladder Senna. Bears acacia-like foliage and attractive, pea-shaped, red-yellow flowers in July. Grows about 8 feet high. 3 to 4 feet..... Each $0 50

CORNUS mascula. Cornelian Cherry. A showy shrub, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. It grows well in shady locations, attaining a height of 6 feet. 2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 75

C. alba sibirica. Red Siberian Dogwood. Conspicuous because of its bright red branches in its winter effect. Bears umbels of white flowers in May and attains a height of from 8 to 12 feet at maturity. 3 to 4 feet..... 75

C. stolonifera aurea. Golden-twigged Dogwood. Lends itself well to winter color effects. Its yellow bark makes a beautiful contrast against the snow, and gives the landscape a freshness quite desirable. 2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 75

CORYLUS purpurea. Purple-leaved Hazel, or Filbert. A conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; the color lasts all summer long. 2 to 3 feet..... 75
3 to 4 feet..... 1 00

CYDONIA japonica (*Pyrus japonica*). Japan Quince. A shrub often used for hedge or shrubbery border; bears glossy green foliage and in May great quantities of red flowers.
2 to 3 feet..... 50

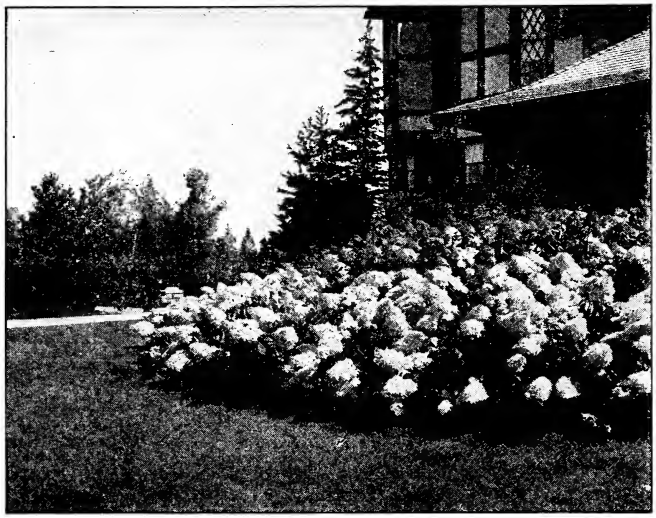
DEUTZIA crenata candidissima. Double White Deutzia. A vigorous-growing shrub attaining a height of from 8 to 12 feet. Bears double white blooms, suitable for cutting.
3 to 4 feet..... 50

D. gracilis. Dwarf White Deutzia. Round and dense in growth, bearing fragrant flowers in racemes in May and June. Its branches arch very gracefully. A useful, low-growing shrub.
12 to 15 inches..... 35
15 to 18 inches..... 50

D. gracilis rosea. Pink-flowering Deutzia. A variety of the preceding. 2 feet..... 60

D. Lemoinei. Lemoine's Deutzia. A dwarf variety, bearing unusually large, white flowers in great panicles. A beautiful shrub. 1½ to 2 feet..... 50

D., Pride of Rochester. In June when this shrub is in full bloom the general effect is very charming. It bears a profusion of double flowers, white with a band of pink on the outside petals. 3 to 4 feet..... 50



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Deutzia roseo-plena. Double Pink Deutzia. An exceedingly dainty and beautiful shrub, growing 8 to 10 feet in height. Bears soft pink, double flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet..... Each $0 50

D. Watereri. Double, white, free-flowering variety. 2 to 3 feet. 50
3 to 4 feet..... 75

DIERVILLA Desboisii (*Weigela Desboisii*). Bears deep rose-colored flowers at the close of May and occasionally during the summer. Attains a height of from 5 to 8 feet.
3 to 4 feet..... 75

D., Eva Rathke. Eva Rathke Weigela. Bears trumpet-shaped flowers in profusion. This is considered the best of the red-flowering Diervillas. It is almost a continual bloomer; grows 6 feet high.
2 to 3 feet..... 60
3 to 4 feet..... 75

D. floribunda Lavallei. Deep crimson flowers in June, lasting for a considerable period. 3 to 4 feet..... 60

D. florida candida. White Weigela. Bears large, showy, white flowers in great quantities in June; erect in growth.
2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 75

D. Vanhouttei. Van Houtte's Weigela. Bears pink-and-white flowers. 3 to 4 feet..... 60

ELÆAGNUS angustifolia. Oleaster. Silvery leaves; fragrant yellow flowers in May and June, followed by bright red, showy fruit. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. 2 to 3 feet..... Each $0 50
3 to 4 feet..... 60

E. longipes. Japanese Oleaster. Silvery foliage; fragrant, pale yellow flowers, followed by bright red, edible fruit. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. 2 to 3 ft. 50
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy..... 1 00

E. parviflora. The small-leaved Silver Thorn. It has silvery white, fragrant flowers in May and pink berries late in the summer. 3 to 4 feet..... 50
4 to 5 feet..... 75

EUONYMUS alatus. Cork-barked Euonymus. A shrub growing 6 feet tall, of spreading growth, with peculiar corky bark along the branches. Leaves are small and oval. Crimson berries in autumn. 18 to 24 inches..... 50

E. europæus. Burning Bush. An attractive shrub of upright growth and good foliage. Scarlet berries and foliage make pretty fall effects. 3 to 4 feet.. 60

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. When in bloom this is a very handsome shrub; its uneven growth, however, makes it rather unattractive at other times. Should never be planted alone. Its white flowers, borne in racemes during May, are often 1½ inches across. Grows 8 feet in height. 3 to 4 feet..... 50

FORSYTHIA Fortunei. Fortune's Golden Bell. A magnificent vigorous-growing shrub, covered with yellow bell-like flowers before the foliage appears in the spring. Splendid for planting on steep banks and especially above a retaining wall, as some of the branches grow upright while the remainder will hang down over the wall for several feet. 2 to 3 feet..... Each $0 35
3 to 4 feet..... 50
4 to 5 feet..... 60

F. intermedia. Golden Bell. A profusion of golden flowers covers the branches of this shrub before the leaves appear in early spring. Grows about 10 feet high and foliage persists late into the fall. 2 to 3 feet. 35
3 to 4 feet..... 50

F. suspensa. Drooping Golden Bell. Characterized by its very graceful drooping habit; often used to cover arches or trellises. Bears a profusion of yellow flowers like those of the preceding varieties.
2 to 3 feet..... $20 per 100.. 25
3 to 4 feet..... 50

F. viridissima. Upright Golden Bell. Its branches are erect and its bark is dark in color. Flowers are lighter yellow than the others, very profuse and attractive in early spring. Grows 6 to 8 feet.
2 to 3 feet..... 35
3 to 4 feet..... 50

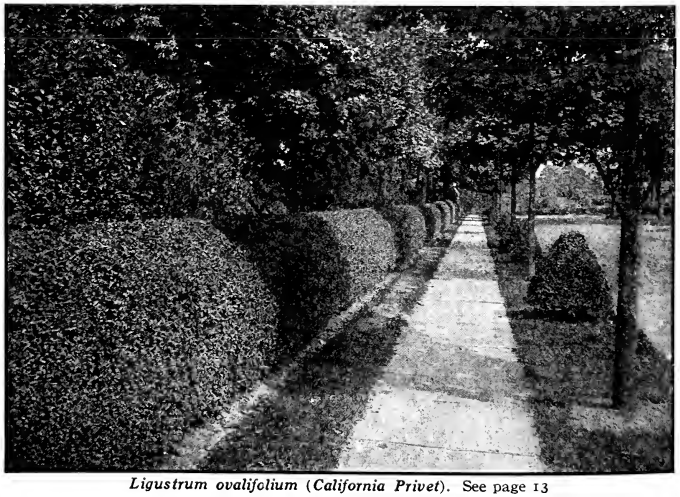
HALESIA tetraptera. Silver Bell. Because of its open growth it is unsightly when not in flower; best planted with other shrubs. Its white flowers resemble snowdrops, and completely cover the shrub in May. 2 to 3 feet..... 50

HAMAMELIS virginica. Witch-hazel. Tall-growing shrub, about 8 feet high. Dark green foliage and showy yellow flowers, which appear very late in the year. Very hardy and excellent for massing and wild effects.
3 to 4 feet..... 50
4 to 5 feet..... 75

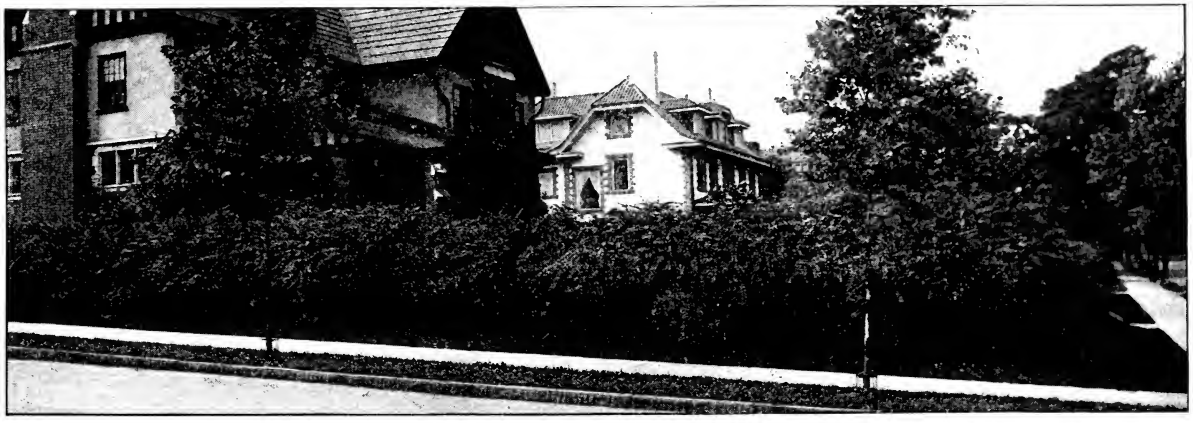
HIBISCUS syriacus. Althea, or Rose of Sharon. Hollyhock-like flowers in white, pink, deep purple, blue, and red. One of the few hardy shrubs that bloom in August and September. A good specimen plant of erect, open habit of growth, growing 8 to 10 feet high. 2 to 3 feet..... 50

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora. This is a splendid improvement on our native Hydrangea. It has large panicles of pure white flowers ranging from 6 to 10 inches across, and is in bloom from July until frost. It is undoubtedly one of the most valuable shrubs introduced for many years and it will thrive in either sun or shade. 2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 60

H. paniculata grandiflora. Great-panicled Hydrangea. Bears immense, cone-shaped heads of white flowers on drooping branches in September and October.
2 to 3 feet..... 35
3 to 4 feet..... 50



Ligustrum ovalifolium (*California Privet*). See page 13



Chinese Privet Hedge (Ligustrum Ibota). Corner Dallas Avenue and Reynold Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HYPERICUM densiflorum. Its individual yellow flowers are produced in great quantity in late August. Grows only 2½ feet high..... Each $0 50

KERRIA japonica flore-pleno. Globe Flower. A very ornamental shrub, with bright green branches and tropical-appearing foliage. Rosette-like, orange-yellow flowers in June and sparingly during the summer. 2 to 3 feet..... 35
3 to 4 feet..... 50

K. variegata. A dwarf shrub much used for edging of herbaceous beds. Its delicate variegated foliage is quite unusual. 1 to 1½ feet..... 35

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor Privet. An excellent plant for hedges; has dark green, lustrous foliage persisting until late in fall. 1½ to 2 feet..... $12 per 100.. 20
2 to 3 feet..... $15 per 100.. 25

L. Ibota. Chinese Privet. Resembles California Privet except that its leaves are smaller; a plant that is perfectly hardy in the United States. Its fragrant, white flowers are very prominent, appearing in June. Its persistent foliage assumes a wine color in late summer, giving a very desirable effect. Grows about 8 feet in height. 2 to 3 feet..... $15 per 100.. 25
3 to 4 feet..... $20 per 100.. 35

L. ovalifolium. California Privet. A common hedge plant, popular because of its dense, bushy habit of growth. Its dark green, oval leaves persist quite late in the fall. It is improved by close pruning. Grows 10 to 15 feet high.
1 to 1½ feet..... $3.50 per 100..
2 to 3 feet..... $7.50 per 100..

L. Regelianum. Regel's Privet. A prostrate variety of Chinese Privet, with branching habit something like that of the Japanese Barberry. Grows 6 feet in height.
1½ to 2 feet..... $2.50 for 10; $20 per 100.. 30

L. vulgare. English Privet. A good hedge plant, with narrow, dull green foliage. It produces showy white flowers in June and July and later clusters of black berries that persist all winter. A trifle hardier than the California Privet. Grows 6 to 8 feet in height. 2 to 3 feet..... $18 per 100.. 30

LONICERA fragrantissima. Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle. An attractive shrub, bearing slender, recurving branches and in April fragrant pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 60

L. Morrowii. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. A very useful hardy shrub with dense habit of growth and crooked branches. It flowers freely in May and June, and is covered with very ornamental bright red fruit in August until fall. Grows about 8 feet high. 3 to 4 feet..... 50

L. tatarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. An old-fashioned shrub, with slender, upright branches bearing small, fragrant, pink flowers and later very ornamental orange-yellow berries. It grows about 8 feet high. 3 to 4 feet..... 50

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Garland Syringa, or Mock Orange. An old favorite garden shrub of vigorous, erect, compact growth, bearing fragrant cream-white flowers in racemes in May and June. Its foliage is large and oval-shaped. Grows 8 feet high. 3 to 4 feet..... 50

P. coronarius aureus. Golden-leaved Mock Orange. A compact shrub, with brilliant foliage yellow in the spring. Attains a height of from 5 to 6 feet. 1½ to 2 feet..... 50

Philadelphus grandiflorus. Large-flowered Mock Orange. A common and very desirable shrub, bearing large, white, very fragrant flowers in the greatest profusion in May and June. It grows about 12 feet in height. 3 to 4 feet..... Each $0 50

P. Lemoinei. Branches slender and arching. Flowers double, in large racemes; very sweet-scented. 2 to 3 feet..... 50
3 to 4 feet..... 60

PHYSOCARPUS. See Spiræa opulifolia.

PRUNUS Pissardii. Copper-leaved Plum. A small tree of open growth; affords variety in color schemes of foliage in a landscape. Never grows much over 10 feet. 3 to 4 feet..... 50

RHAMNUS catharticus. Buckthorn. A good hedge plant, with glossy green foliage. Its wood is black and thorny; bears clusters of shining black berries in autumn and early winter. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. 2 to 3 feet..... 35
3 to 4 feet..... 50

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. White Kerria. An ornamental shrub, bearing single white flowers in May and June. The flowers are produced at the ends of the branches, and are followed by shining black fruits in autumn. Foliage resembles that of Kerria; grows only 4 to 5 feet and is very effective at all times. 3 to 4 feet..... 50

RHUS copallina. Shining Sumach. A dwarf variety, bearing shining lustrous foliage that changes to rich crimson in the fall. It bears heads of greenish yellow flowers in August. Its branches and stalks are downy.
3 to 4 feet..... 60

R. Cotinus. Purple Fringe, or Smoke Bush. A splendid specimen shrub for lawns or for mass effect with other tall shrubs. Its yellow-green flowers appear in June and later develop into a purple feather-like mass which gives the entire shrub the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Ultimate height 10 feet.
2 to 3 feet..... 40

R. glabra. Smooth Sumach. A good shrub for mass planting where coarse growth is desired. Its leaflets are about 6 inches long, narrow and light green. Fruit in a showy crimson cluster in autumn. Grows about 15 feet high.
4 to 5 feet..... 60

R. typhina laciniata. Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach. Grows 8 to 10 feet high; deeply cut, fern-like leaflets; brilliant scarlet fruit in autumn. 3 to 4 feet..... 60

RIBES aureum. Golden Currant. A dwarf shrub of open growth, bearing glossy green foliage and fragrant yellow flowers that appear in May. The flowers develop into dark brown edible fruit. 2 to 3 feet..... 50

R. sanguineum. Similar to *R. aureum* except that it has red instead of yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet..... 50

ROBINIA hispida. Rose Acacia. A small shrub, 4 to 6 feet high, with hairy branches like a moss rose, light green leaves and showy, rose-colored flowers in May and June. Good in masses or on dry banks. 2 to 3 feet..... 50

RUBUS odoratus. Thimbleberry. A strong, dense-growing shrub, with very large, light green, hairy leaves; rose-purple, sweet-scented flowers, resembling large single roses, produced freely throughout the summer. Valuable for massing and for covering dry, sandy slopes, where it takes root and spreads rapidly; thrives best in partial shade. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. 2 to 3 feet..... 25

SAMBUCUS aurea. Golden Elder. Among other shrubs, the Golden Elder gives a beautiful variety. Its foliage is bright yellow and rather coarse; large, flat clusters of white flowers appear in July. Each
2 to 3 feet $0 50
3 to 4 feet 60

S. laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. A variety of European Elder, with deep blue-green foliage, variously cut and incised. Its large umbels of white flowers and its fern-like foliage make a very attractive appearance. 3 to 4 feet 50

S. racemosa. Red-berried Elder. Bears large, coarse, deep green foliage, white flowers and, later, showy red fruit. Does very well in moist locations, growing 6 to 8 feet high.
2 to 3 feet 50

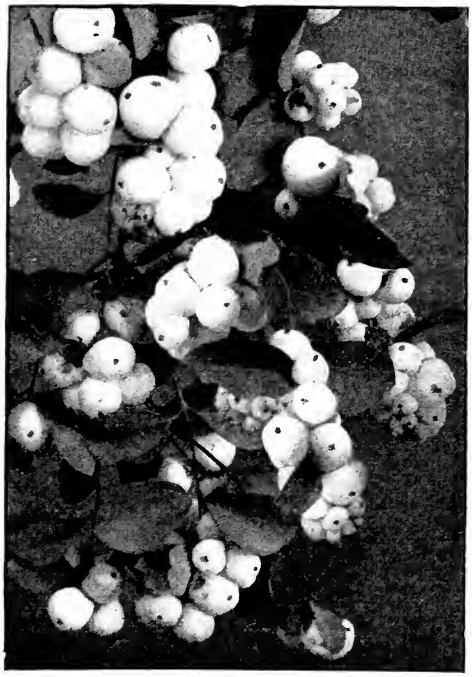
SPIRÆA arguta. A most useful and beautiful shrub, bearing dense, light green foliage and many white flower-clusters along the drooping slender branches, which give the shrub somewhat the appearance of a snowbank.
2 to 2½ feet 35

S. Billardii. Blooms from July to September. Sparsely twigged, erect branches crowned with narrow, dense spikes of bright pink flowers; a strong grower and useful in shrubberies and for moist places. Is effective in wild or natural plantings. Each
2 to 3 feet $0 35
3 to 4 feet 50

S. Bumalda. A compact, low-growing shrub, with good, dense foliage, frequently mottled with pink and white when young. Its pink flowers are borne in showy flat clusters in July. If the flowers are cut as they fade, it will continue to bloom until frost. 2 to 2½ feet 60

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A dwarf variety of Spirea of great merit. Large, flat-topped clusters of rose-crimson flowers all summer. 18 to 24 inches 50

Spiræa Bumalda, Anthony Waterer



Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry)

Spiræa callosa. Fortune's White Spirea. A dwarf, bushy shrub, valuable for its white flowers, which are borne in flat clusters during the whole summer. 2 to 2½ feet ..... Each $0 50

S. Douglasii. Douglas' Spirea. Excellent for hillsides and dry places; grows 6 to 8 feet high. In July it bears deep pink flowers in dense, broad panicles 6 to 8 inches long. 3 to 4 feet. 35

S. opulifolia. Blooms in June and is commonly called Ninebark. A large, vigorous-growing shrub that bears an abundance of fragrant white flowers in flat clusters, which are followed by interesting seed-pods. 2 to 3 feet 25
3 to 4 feet 35

S. opulifolia aurea. Golden-leaved Ninebark. In spring the foliage of this vigorous-growing shrub is bright green and it darkens as the season advances. It bears an abundance of white flowers in flat clusters. 3 to 4 feet 35

S. salicifolia. Willow-leaved Spirea. A handsome erect shrub growing 6 feet tall, bearing pink flowers in June and July, Very useful for dry spots or hillsides; foliage is long and narrow, of a dull green; very interesting. 3 to 4 feet 35

S. sorbifolia. The foliage of this variety is different and very ornamental; it resembles the leaves of a Mountain-Ash. Has long terminal spikes of white flowers in July. 2 to 3 feet. 50

S. Thunbergii. Thunberg's Spirea. Its slender, arching branches bear light green, dense foliage and in May close racemes of white flowers. It retains its fine, delicate foliage until late fall. 2 to 2½ feet 35

S. tomentosa. Meadow Sweet; Hardhack; Steeplebush. Panicles of deep pink flowers from July to September. Valuable for low places and wild effects; grows from 3 to 5 feet high. 2 to 3 feet 35
3 to 4 feet 50

S. Vanhouttei. Van Houtte's Spirea. One of the handsomest of flowering shrubs, being a strong, vigorous, hardy plant of graceful, drooping habit. It bears a wealth of beautiful white flowers in great profusion in May. Very desirable in mass effect. (See page 10.) 3 to 4 feet 50
4 to 5 feet 75

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Its flowers are creamy white and are produced in great profusion on numerous slender, drooping branches. It is of medium size and of dense, compact habit of growth. Its deeply cut foliage turns to brilliant red and yellow in the fall. 2 to 3 feet 35
3 to 4 feet 50

STYRAX japonica. An extremely desirable shrub or small tree that is covered in June with fragrant, drooping racemes of white flowers. A splendid shrub for individual planting at conspicuous places or in connection with other trees and shrubs. Its many desirable features have not heretofore been fully appreciated. 2 to 3 feet 50
3 to 4 feet 60

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SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. Its blue-green, clover-like foliage and waxy, snow-white berries form a beautiful contrast in autumn. Very decorative in mass effect. Tolerates shade very well. 2 to 3 feet ..... Each $0 35
3 to 4 feet 50

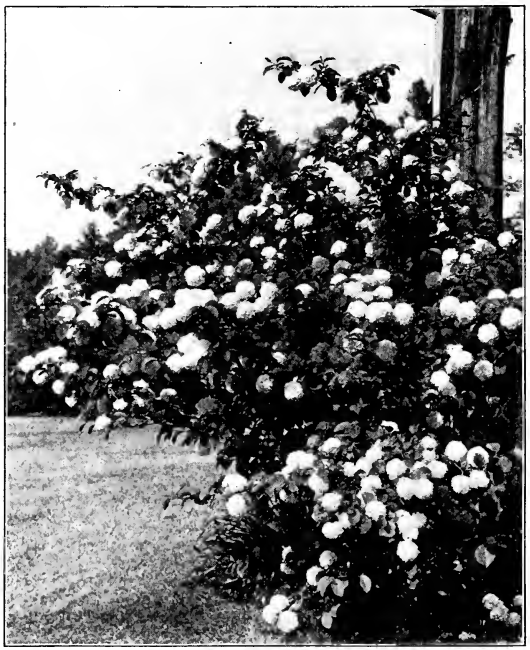
S. vulgaris. Coral Berry. Bears red, currant-like fruit in racemes; otherwise like the preceding. 2 to 3 feet 35
3 to 4 feet 50

SYRINGA vulgaris. Lilac. Old-fashioned gardens seem incomplete without a mass of Lilacs. These are the most common and most beautiful of hardy shrubs. We offer a variety of many colors that will give a succession of bloom.
2 to 3 feet 50
4 to 5 feet 1 00
Potted plants of named varieties, $1 and upward.

TAMARIX africana. Blooms in May; sea-green foliage. The color of the foliage makes this shrub very pleasing when planted where it is backed by a tree with darker foliage.
3 to 4 feet 50

T. indica. A delicate, pretty shrub, with fine, feathery, light green foliage similar to asparagus in appearance. Small pink flowers appear in July and August in close racemes. 3 to 4 feet. 50

VIBURNUM cassinoides. Withe-rod. A rather late bloomer with creamy white flowers. Absolutely hardy. Has large, upright clusters of blue fruit; autumn foliage vinous red. Best suited for moist places and shrubbery borders.
2 to 3 feet 60
3 to 4 feet 75



Viburnum plicatum

Syringa vulgaris (Lilac)

V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. Upright in growth, 5 to 8 feet, with large, light green, rough leaves; white flowers in small flat heads; fruit blue-black. 3 to 4 feet ..... Each $0 50
4 to 5 feet 1 00

V. Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. Large, rough foliage, light green above and silvery beneath; white flowers in May and June, followed by showy clusters of bright red fruit, which later turns black. Good for dry places and limestone soil. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. 3 to 4 feet 50
4 to 5 feet 75

V. Lentago. Sheepberry. Upright in growth, with slender branches and light glossy green foliage; white flowers in May and June, followed by ornamental blue-black fruit. Grows 8 to 10 feet high. 2 to 3 feet 50

V. Opulus. High-Bush Cranberry. An upright, spreading shrub, growing 8 feet tall, bearing broad, rough leaves on smooth light gray branches. The berries keep their scarlet color until the following spring. 3 to 4 feet 50
4 to 5 feet 75

V. plicatum. Japan Snowball. One of the finest shrubs in existence; a strong, vigorous grower, bearing spreading branches of large, dark green leaves. White snowball-like flowers appear in June. The appearance of this shrub during the blooming period is that of a bank of snow. Very pleasing contrast to the flowers of other shrubs. Grows about 8 feet in height. 2 to 3 feet 50
3 to 4 feet 75

V. tomentosum. An elegant shrub with beautiful dark green leaves; white flowers, borne in flat clusters in May. Especially attractive in autumn at which time the foliage is a gorgeous crimson. 2 to 3 feet 35
4 to 5 feet 75

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ROSES

All Roses in this list are grown in 4- and 5-inch pots, and can be planted at any time from spring until late summer. These are not grafted or budded plants, but are grown on their own roots.

Roses should be planted in an open, sunny situation, if possible sheltered from north winds, and in well-prepared soil. The ground should be spaded to a depth of at least 18 inches and liberally fertilized with well-rotted manure.

Spring is the best time to plant Roses, but many varieties may be planted in the fall. The plants should be placed so that the ball of earth is from 2 to 3 inches below the level of the ground. Press the earth firmly around the plants, and if the soil is dry, give a thorough watering. If the soil is cultivated frequently throughout the summer, little watering will be necessary. Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be planted 2 feet apart and 8 inches from the edge of the beds, and Hybrid Tea Roses should be planted 1 ½ feet apart and 8 inches from the edge of the beds.

In order to insure good results, Roses should be cut back about one-half when planted. Supply plenty of nourishment and cultivate the soil thoroughly. In addition to well-rotted manure, a liberal quantity of bone meal worked into the soil will be of lasting benefit to the plants, insuring free growth and abundant bloom.

For winter protection the Rose-bed should be mulched with about 4 inches of manure or leaves. For Tea Roses more protection will be necessary.

American Beauty Roses

Clio Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Hybrid Perpetual Roses are entirely hardy, of vigorous growth, and have large, fragrant flowers. They bloom almost immediately after planting. They should always be planted in the open ground, and improve greatly with rich soil and good cultivation.

Alfred Colomb. Cherry-crimson; large, globular flowers; erect grower and abundant bloomer.

American Beauty. Rich red to crimson; delicately veined and shaded, and very fragrant.

Anna de Diesbach. Shell-pink; long, pointed buds; flowers very full and double and very fragrant.

Ball of Snow (Boule de Neige). Pure white, showing light flesh upon opening; very full and double.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh-pink, shading deeper at center. Double flowers of bright, satiny appearance.

Captain Hayward. Bright scarlet; large and full; outer petals finely reflexed.

Clio. Flesh color, shaded to the center with rosy pink; handsome foliage. A large flower and a vigorous grower.

Dinsmore. Rich cherry-red; fragrant; early and a profuse bloomer. Its rich color makes a delightful contrast with the white varieties.

Francois Levet. Light pink; large, round, fragrant flowers; free bloomer, with few thorns.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty, or Snow Queen). Long buds and beautiful snow-white blooms; excellent, bright green foliage; hardy and vigorous.

General Jacqueminot. Fine buds and beautiful blooms of velvety crimson; rich and fragrant. This beautiful flower is equally handsome whether grown in garden or pot. It is a very vigorous grower.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Creamy white; the nearest to a yellow in the Hybrid Perpetual class.

J. B. Clark. Intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon; fragrant. A very striking flower owing to its brilliant color.

Jubilee. Long, graceful buds; flowers very large, full and double; glowing velvety crimson, with shading of maroon at base; fragrant. A vigorous flower and a beauty in any garden.

La Reine. Clear, bright rose; fragrant.

Mme. Charles Wood. Bright fiery red; very double and showy. The plant is medium sized but the flowers are large.

Magna Charta. Full flowers; bright rosy pink in color. One of the hardiest and best of bloomers.

Mrs. John Laing. Bright pink; large, full blooms on long, stiff stems; fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Deep pink; flowers very double and full; fragrant. The largest of all blooms in the Hybrid Perpetual class.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red flowers of large size and globular form.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

Frau Karl Druschki Roses

Magna Charta Rose (see page 16)

TEA ROSES

Tea Roses, or Monthly Roses, are noted for the delightful fragrance and delicate colors of their flowers. They are freeblooming, but are the least hardy of all varieties.

Bon Silene. Bright crimson-rose.
Coquette de Lyon. Canary-yellow.
Duchesse de Brabant. Soft light rose; vigorous.
Etoile de Lyon. Golden yellow; fine.
Isabella Sprunt. Canary-yellow; free bloomer.
Perle des Jardins. Double golden yellow.
Safrano. Apricot-yellow; vigorous; fragrant.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Hybrid Tea Roses combine the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses with the free-flowering qualities of the Tea Roses. Need a little protection over winter.

Antoine Rivoire. Creamy white, tinted with pink; full-double blooms, with large petals.
Bessie Brown. White, flushed with pink, growing deeper toward center; of distinct type in shape and color.
Etoile de France. Velvety crimson, center cerise-red; fine, bronze-green foliage.
Eugene Boullet. Deep crimson-red; globular in form. An ideal bedding Rose.
General McArthur. Vivid crimson-scarlet; of superb form and delicious fragrance.
Helen Gould. Long buds and full-double flowers of rosy crimson. One of the best crimsons.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Clear pink; blooms of large size and excellent form.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, large buds and full-double blooms; excellent for cutting.
Killarney. Brilliant pink; pointed buds, very large flowers; excellent for cutting.
Killarney, White. In other respects same as the pink form.
Killarney Queen. Clear bright pink; larger petals and finer foliage than Killarney.
Lady Battersea. Wine-red; long, pointed buds and large, double blooms.
La France. Rose-pink; almost a continual bloomer.
Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow, shading to cream at the edges of the petals.
President Taft. Shell-pink; globular in form, with excellent foliage.
Sunburst. Golden yellow or orange; extra-large blooms; long, pointed buds.
Radiance. Brilliant rosy carmine.
Richmond. Scarlet-crimson; one of the best for cutting.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

BUSH ROSES

Including native wild Roses and others which, on account of vigorous growth, rich foliage, and hardiness, are valuable for massing and general landscape planting.

Rosa rubiginosa. Sweetbrier. Sweet-scented foliage; bright pink flowers, followed by orange-red or scarlet fruit.
Rosa rubrifolia. Red-leaved Rose. Slender, purplish branches; leaves blue-green, tinged with deep purple; pink flowers, followed by scarlet fruit.
Rosa rugosa. Japanese Rose. Brilliant red or white flowers in May and through the summer, followed by large, showy fruit; beautiful, crinkled foliage.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

Conrad F. Meyer. Pink, very fragrant.
Sir Thomas Lipton. Snow-white, fragrant flowers.
New Century. Pink.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

MOSS ROSES

The Moss Rose is characterized by a mossy covering on the green outer leaf of the buds, which makes this Rose excellent for bouquets and cut-flowers. The bushes are very hardy and the flowers are fragrant.

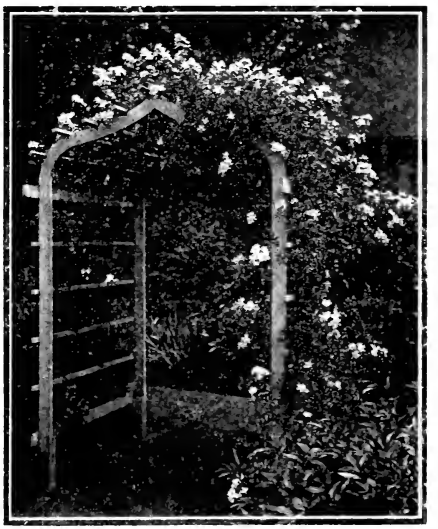
Henry Martin. Red.
Mousseline. White.
Princess Adelaide. Pink.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

HARDY CLIMBING and TRAILING ROSES

Climbing American Beauty. A cross between American Beauty and an unnamed seedling. Color, a rosy crimson similar to its popular parent. Hardy as an oak and a strong vigorous grower.
Climbing Frau Karl Druschki. White. See full description under Hybrid Perpetual Roses.
Climbing Gruss an Teplitz. Vivid fiery crimson; an exact duplicate of the bush Rose of this name except that it is a vigorous climber.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.



Climbing Prairie Roses

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush to white; very double flowers. One of the best bloomers.
Prairie Queen. Bright rosy red; large, compact, globular flowers in clusters. An old favorite.
Tennessee Belle. Bright rosy red; vigorous climber and profuse bloomer.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

Rugosa Roses
(see page 17)

Climbing Polyantha or Rambler Roses

All these have fragrant flowers, borne in large clusters; are vigorous growers and constant bloomers, suitable for training over fences, pergolas, porches, etc.

American Pillar. Large, single flowers of rich rosy pink with golden yellow stamens; very desirable.

Bordeaux. Claret-red flowers in large clusters; earlier and more lasting than Crimson Rambler.

Crimson Rambler. Rich clusters of crimson flowers until late in the season.

Flower of Fairfield. Everblooming Crimson Rambler. Brilliant crimson, base of petals white.

Miss G. Messmann. Climbing Baby Rambler. A true everblooming Crimson Rambler.

Tausendschon. Varying shades from blush-white to deep pink; excellent foliage and a profuse bloomer. Very desirable.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

Crimson Rambler Roses

ROSA MULTIFLORA

Seven Sisters (Greville). Flowers in large clusters, varying from rosy red to blush-white, several shades in the same cluster. Vigorous and hardy.

Russell's Cottage. Dark red; very double and full. A strong grower.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

HYBRID WICHURAIANA ROSES

(Memorial Roses)

A low, trailing species, which forms a dense mat of glossy, dark green foliage. In July large flowers are produced in great profusion. Very valuable for covering rocky slopes, walls, for mass plantings, and for producing natural effects.

Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink, fading to rose. Equal to Crimson Rambler in foliage, hardiness and wealth of bloom.

Lady Gay. Cherry-pink, fading to white; perfectly hardy.

Excelsa. Crimson-scarlet; handsomest of all red climbers.

Shower of Gold. Deep golden yellow and orange flowers; exceptionally fine foliage.

Wichmoss. Pink buds, mossed in bright green, with the odor of the Moss Rose. Trailing in habit and excellent foliage.

Wichuraiana. Common white Memorial Rose.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

BABY RAMBLER ROSES

Baby Tausendschon (Louise Walter). Small blooms of bright rose, with white feathered edges of pale pink.

Erna Teschendorff. Carmine-red; blooms from May to end of October. This is an excellent bedding Rose and one that will please.

Mme. Norbert Levavasseur. Dwarf Crimson Rambler. Hardy and a profuse bloomer.

Mrs. Taft. Brighter shade of crimson than Crimson Baby Rambler. Free bloomer of bushy habit and vigorous growth. A desirable Rose.

Zelia Bourgeois. Snow-white flowers; of round, compact habit and a perpetual bloomer. Fowers are small and well shaped. Excellent for bedding or pot culture.

50 cts. each, $5 per doz.

We have a large stock of the Ramblers, Climbing and Trailing Roses named in the above list, in large pots suitable for quick effects, ranging in price from $1 each to $3 each, according to size.

HARDY CLIMBING PLANTS AND VINES

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe)

Each

ACTINIDIA arguta. Produces white flowers quite freely. Its foliage is shining light green and often becomes handsomely variegated...35 cts. to $0 50

AKEBIA quinata. Bears small, very dense foliage that persists quite late in the fall. A graceful vine, excellent for porches and verandas..35 cts. and 50

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia. American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper. A good vine for covering walls, verandas, or trunks of trees, affording shade quickly. Its digitate leaves turn a beautiful crimson in autumn. It fastens itself to anything it touches..... 50

A. quinquefolia Engelmannii. Clinging Woodbine. Similar to the former, with smaller, more dense foliage.....25 cts. and 50

A. Veitchii. Boston Ivy. Foliage is large, three-lobed and glossy. It turns to beautiful brilliant colors in the fall. Clings to any surface..... 35

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe. Bears large, coarse-textured, heart-shaped leaves and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish flowers. The plants are rapid growers, and the large leaves make a dense screen for a sunny veranda..... 1 00

BIGNONIA radicans. Tecoma. The well-known Trumpet Creeper, bearing large, red, trumpet-shaped flowers. A rapid grower....25 cts. to 50

CELASTRUS scandens. Bears handsome, glossy green foliage and in the fall beautiful orange-yellow fruit that persists until spring..... 50

CLEMATIS lanuginosa Henryi. Blooms profusely; is undoubtedly the best of the large-flowering white varieties of Clematis..... 75

C. lanuginosa Jackmanii. The best Clematis of the purple varieties; a rapid climber..... 75

Each

C. paniculata. Star Clematis. A beautiful climber, with glossy, dark green leaves and sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers produced in profusion. Excellent for arbors and porches, and will grow into a strong plant when exposed to the full sun. The required pruning should be done in the winter. (See below.).....35 cts. to $0 50

EUONYMUS radicans. A very desirable spreading vine used to cover base of brick and stone walls, base of tree trunks, and in rockeries. An excellent ground-covering for rhododendrons. It is rather slow in growth but does very well after becoming established. It is self-clinging, like the ivy..... 25

E. variegatus. Same as above but with variegated foliage.... 25

E. vegetus. A sport from *E. radicans* but absolutely distinct from that variety. Is very accommodating as to soils and exposures and quite easy to grow. Absolutely hardy and covered with superb red fruits in winter which, with its fine background of evergreen foliage, makes it extremely desirable. If kept trimmed, it makes a splendid evergreen hedge. Strong plants..... 50

HEDERA helix. English Ivy. Has broad, glossy dark green foliage that retains its fresh green beauty all winter. 25 cts. to 50

LONICERA Halliana. Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. A strong grower; almost an evergreen, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers that change to yellow..... 25

Each

Lonicera sempervirens. Trumpet Honeysuckle. At intervals throughout the summer it bears deep crimson flowers.. 25 cts. to $0 35

L. japonica aureo-reticulata. Golden Honeysuckle. Its younger leaves are netted with bright yellow..... 25

LYCIUM chinense. Matrimony Vine. While generally regarded as a climber, it is very effective in the shrubbery border and good for covering stumps and banks. Flowers inconspicuous, but followed by great quantities of brilliant crimson berries in autumn.....25 cts. and 35

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. An extremely rapid climber, with large leaves and small, wisteria-like clusters of purple flowers. Will grow 30 to 50 feet in a season. 5-inch pots..... 75

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. Climbing Hydrangea. Bears white flowers in loose, flat clusters, very much like the hydrangea; clings firmly by means of aërial rootlets. Bears beautiful dark green foliage.....75 cts. and 1 00

VITIS Labrusca. Fox Grape. Strong, rapid climber, with thick, deep green leaves and large, purple-black or red-brown fruit 50

V. cordifolia. Frost Grape. Resembles the preceding, but with small, sweet-scented flowers, and small, purple-black berries which remain until after frost..... 50

Clematis paniculata

WISTERIA chinensis. Chinese Wisteria. Bears pea-shaped, purple flowers in dense, pendent clusters, that are often a foot long, in May. Its foliage is light green and compound. Very attractive on pergolas and trellises..... 75

HARDY FERNS

We can furnish strong clumps of about one dozen varieties, making a nice collection for shady nooks and rockeries. $5 per doz.

Why Does A. W. Smith Co. Give Premiums?

Because cash buyers and prompt-pay charge buyers should be favored and, with prices and service the same to all, Premiums open the only way to favor these good customers. See page 47.

Our catalog of DUTCH BULBS, issued about June 1, free on application

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

A garden of Herbaceous Perennials gives more real pleasure than almost any other collection of plants, and with less labor for the gardener, too. The plants increase in size every year, and each season produce larger and lovelier flowers. Perennials are of the easiest culture and will grow in any soil—clay, gravel, loam, or sand— but of course they will grow best in soil that has been well prepared and fertilized before planting. The assortment we offer contains the best-known varieties, and we can recommend them as being well adapted to our territory.

Doz.

ACHILLEA ægyptiaca. Milfoil and Yarrow are the common names of this family. This variety has yellow flowers and silvery gray foliage.....$2 00

A. Millefolium. Deep green leaves; flowers cherry-red; fine for cutting..... 1 50

A. Millefolium roseum. Rosy Milfoil. Foliage finely cut, deep green; corymbs of deep rose-colored flowers, fine for cutting..... 2 00

A. filipendulina. One of the showy varieties, producing dense heads of yellow flowers..... 1 50

A. Ptarmica, The Pearl. Well named as the pearl among our white-flowering perennials. Plants grow about 2 feet high; flowers double, daintily formed and produced in great clusters on long stems, making it one of the most valuable perennials for cutting..... 1 50

A. tomentosa. Fine for edging; flat heads of golden yellow flowers and prostrate dark green foliage. Especially desirable for dry spots in the rock-garden..... 2 00

ACONITUM autumnale. Monkshood. Blue..... 2 00

A. bicolor. White flowers, touched with blue in loose spikes.. 1 50

A. Napellus. Fine dark blue; poisonous..... 2 00

ÆGOPODIUM Podagraria variegatum. Goutweed. Trailing hardy perennial. Variegated form which makes attractive mats of white-margined foliage; flowers white..... 2 00

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Mullein Pink. Crimson flowers. 1 50

AJUGA genevensis. Bugle Weed. Blue..... 2 00

ALYSSUM argenteum. Madwort. Yellow..... 1 50

A. saxatile compactum. Golden yellow flowers in masses; fine for spring flowers..... 1 50

AMSONIA salicifolia. Pale blue; shrubby habit; holds its leaves late..... 1 50

ANCHUSA italica. The improved Italian Alkanet. Of easy culture in any good garden soil and sunny location; rich blue flowers..... 2 00

A. italica, Dropmore Variety. A great improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; gentian-blue flowers that make it one of the most desirable of all perennials..... 2 00

ANEMONE pennsylvanica. A fine native variety of wind-flower, desirable for naturalizing..... 2 00

A. japonica, in variety. Perfectly hardy and in good rich soil will grow 4 to 5 feet high; thrives best in partial shade... 2 50

Doz.

AQUILEGIA, in variety. The Columbines are dainty plants with branching stems bearing at the end showy, nodding flowers that are tinted with blue, violet, red, pink, and yellow. Their period of flowering covers the late spring and early summer months.....$2 00

ARABIS alpina. One of the most desirable of the very early spring-flowering plants especially useful for edging or in the rock-garden. Covers the ground with masses of white flowers which last for a long time. Commonly called Rock-cress.... 2 00

ARMERIA maritima. Bright rosy pink flowers..... 1 50

ARTEMISIA Abrotanum. Old Man. Dark green with finely cut foliage; pleasant aromatic odor..... 2 00

A. pontica. Deeply cut silvery foliage and much used in carpet-bedding..... 2 00

A. Stelleriana. Old Woman. Silvery foliage, similar to above variety..... 2 00

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Butterfly Weed. Orange-scarlet flowers, very fine and showy; should be in every hardy garden... 2 00

ASTERS, in variety. Michælmas Daisies. Hardy..... 2 00

ASTILBE, Queen Alexandra. New pink *Spiræa japonica.* Very fine new variety..... 2 00

BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. A strong-growing plant suitable either for border or wild garden; has dark green deeply cut foliage and spikes of dark blue flowers in June... 2 00

B. tinctoria. Spikes of yellow flowers in June..... 2 00

BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. Flowers very numerous in white, pink, and red; very popular and charming edging perennial with cheerful button-shaped flowers in early spring. 1 50

BETONICA superba. Betony. Pink flowers..... 2 00

BOCCONIA cordata. Plume Poppy. Fine for subtropical effects..... 2 00

BOLTONIA latisquama. Starwort. Pink slightly tinged with lavender; blooms late..... 2 00

CALLIRHOE involucrata. Poppy Mallow. An elegant trailing plant, with finely divided foliage and large saucer-shaped flowers of bright rosy crimson with white centers, which are produced during the summer and fall..... 2 00

CAMPANULA, in variety. Commonly called Bellflowers. Indispensable hardy garden flowers of much variety of form; tall and dwarf varieties; of easy culture..... 2 00

Doz.

CASSIA marylandica. Senna. Large panicles of bright yellow flowers in July and August. The beautiful pinnate light green foliage is very pleasing $2 00

CENTAUREA, in variety. Cornflower. The flowers make a fine display and are excellent for cutting 2 00

CERASTIUM tomentosum. Called "Snow-in-Summer." A very desirable low-growing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers in June; especially desirable for rockery or for carpeting dry sunny spots, or for covering graves 2 00

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, Hardy Varieties. These are now universally popular for outdoor planting. They produce a lavish profusion of bloom, giving color and life to the garden at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frosts. 2 00

CLEMATIS Davidiana. Bush Clematis. A very desirable variety with bright green foliage and deep lavender-blue flowers in August and September; fragrant 2 00

C. recta. Handsome pure white flowers in large showy clusters during June and July 2 00

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley 2 00

COREOPSIS, in variety. Tickseed. Produces masses of flowers; fine for cutting 2 00

CORONILLA varia. Crown Vetch. Flowers in dense drooping umbels of a pinkish white color and pea-shaped 2 00

DELPHINIUMS. The old-fashioned blue Larkspurs are familiar to most of us, but only a few people have watched the development of these plants during the past few years. Now some twenty-five varieties of them are known in the trade; but a good many of them are not worth growing in the perennial garden. We have tried to select only such varieties as are suitable for this section—varieties that will grow under all conditions and produce the largest and finest flowers 2 50

DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William. It is a gem worthy of a place in every garden, as it is very hardy and blooms profusely all summer. Foliage is deep green; flowers in globe-topped clusters, single and double, in many colors and tints .. 2 00

D. plumarius. Double Scotch Pink. Very fragrant flowers on fairly long stems. Colors range from white to shades of pink and purple; excellent for cutting 2 00

DICENTRA spectabilis. Bleeding-Heart. With its drooping flowers it was a favorite in old-time gardens, but it went out of favor for a time. Now it is a most welcome addition to the perennial border. Grows about 2 feet in height 2 00

DIGITALIS. The Thimble-flower, or Foxglove. Planted among shrubbery, or in curves of walk or drive, the Digitalis adds much to the beauty of the garden. The colors range from pure white to deep purple, tinted and spotted like no other flower 2 00

D. gloxiniæflora. Finest species in cultivation; many varieties with wide range of colors 2 00

DORONICUM. Leopard's Bane. A very effective early spring flower; perennial; yellow flowers which are fine for cutting; easy to grow and should be included in every garden. 2 00

ERIGERON. Fleabane. Daisy-like rose-tinted flowers blooming throughout the summer 2 00

ERYNGIUM amethystinum. Sea Holly. Handsome ornamental plant; effective in flower and shrubbery borders 2 50

EULALIA gracillima. Very graceful hardy grass. Clumps 50c... 5 00

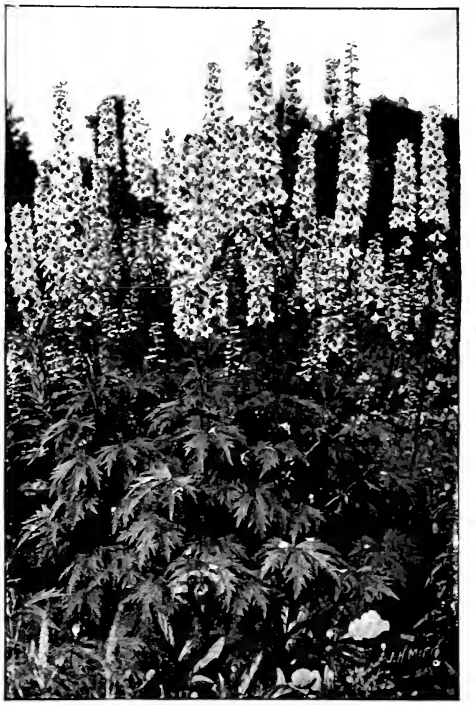
E. japonica ..... Clumps 50c... 5 00

E. variegata ..... Clumps 50c... 5 00

EUPHORBIA corollata. Flowering Spurge. White flowers with small green eye, in umbels; desirable for cut-flowers 2 00

FERNS. Hardy varieties for sun and shade.... Clumps 50c... 5 00

Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)



Delphinium (Larkspur)

Doz.

FEVERFEW. A very useful border plant and valuable summer cut-flower, with large double white flowers $2 00

FUNKIA. Plantain Lily; Day Lily. The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest to grow as they succeed equally well in sun or shade. They have interesting lily-like flowers 2 00

F. subcordata grandiflora. White Day Lily 2 00

F. Sieboldiana. Pale blue flowers 2 00

F. undulata variegata. Variegated foliage 2 00

GAILLARDIA grandiflora. Blanket Flower. One of the showiest hardy plants, beginning to flower in June and continuing throughout the season; flowers are gorgeous in their coloring, being dark red-brown while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson-orange and vermilion and often a combination of all in one flower; excellent for cutting. 2 00

GERANIUM, in variety. Crane's-bill. Very attractive 2 00

GENTIANA Andrewsii. Blue Gentian. A pretty native species; flowers purplish blue 2 50

GYSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When blooming in August and September it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height and as much through, of tiny white flowers; popular for trimming bouquets. 2 00

HELENIUM autumnale superbum. Broad-spreading heads of deep golden flowers; very striking. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. 2 00

HELIANTHUS, in variety. Hardy Sunflower. The perennial Sunflowers are among the most effective hardy plants for large borders or planting among shrubbery 2 00

HEMEROCALLIS, in variety. Yellow Day Lily. Popular hardy plants belonging to the lily family 2 00

HIBISCUS, Crimson Eye. Mallow. A desirable border plant, doing best in a damp location; has large showy flowers which are produced during the entire summer 2 00

H., Mallow Marvels. In five varieties 2 50

HEUCHERA sanguinea. Alum Root. Bright coral-red flowers. 2 00

HOLLYHOCKS. Plants of strong, upright growth, often used among shrubbery, in and about the house-corners, or as a screen between house and outbuildings. The plants are very hardy, and will last for years. The soil should be prepared by deep digging and fertilizing. Set the plants about 2 feet apart.

Double varieties in mixed colors 2 00

Single varieties in mixed colors 2 00

Single Hollyhocks (see page 21)

Doz.

HYACINTHUS candicans. Very showy white flowers; bulbs $1 50

IBERIS sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Dwarf plants with evergreen foliage which is completely hidden with dense heads of white flowers in the spring 2 00

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. Hardy Gloxinia. Producing large gloxinia-like rose-colored flowers during May which last in perfection for a long time; should be protected with a covering of leaves during winter 2 50

IRIS. The pencil of a master-painter of words is needed to describe the beauties of the Iris, or Fleur-de-Lis, or the "flags," as our grandparents knew them. They have been aptly termed the orchids of the garden, and they have a daintiness of color and form that makes them strong rivals of that expensive hothouse flower. The number of varieties one can plant is limited only by one's purse or garden, but the smallest plot of ground can have a few specimens at a small outlay of money.

I. germanica, in variety 1 50

I. Kaempferi, in variety 2 50

I. sibirica, in variety 2 00

LATHYRUS latifolia, in variety. Perennial Pea. Pink and white. The flowers are clustered and sweet-smelling and borne in great profusion. Is especially desirable for covering wild rough places and is also a good trellis plant; will thrive in partial shade .. 2 00

LAVANDULA vera. Lavender. Aromatic silvery gray foliage; delightfully fragrant lavender flowers 2 00

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather. Flower-heads pale purple in a dense cylindrical spike; grows 3 to 5 feet high 2 00

LINUM perenne. Flax. A desirable plant for the border or rockery; graceful foliage and large blue flowers all summer 2 00

LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. Handsome border plants with rich, fiery cardinal flowers; one of the showiest of our native flowers 2 00

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Hardy Lupine. Being perfectly hardy and free from attacks of insects, it is especially valuable. Strong-growing plants with palmate leaves and blue, pink, or white flowers in long terminal spikes 2 50

LYCHNIS, in variety. Commonly called Lamp Flower, or Ragged Robin. All the Lychnis are of the easiest culture thriving in almost any soil. This, in addition to their brightness, has brought them into high favor with lovers of hardy plants ..... Doz. $2 00

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. Loosestrife. A very fine perennial growing about 2 feet high and having long, dense recurved spikes of pure white flowers all summer 2 00

L. Nummularia. Creeping Jenny; Moneywort. Valuable for planting under trees or shrubs where grass will not grow, where it quickly forms a dense carpet 2 00

LYTHRUM roseum superbum. Large rose-colored flowers; grows 4 to 6 feet high and blooms from July to August 2 00

MATRICARIA. Feverfew. Double white flowers very desirable for cutting; blooms in May . 2 00

MERTENSIA virginica. Blue Bells. An early spring-flowering plant about a foot high; clusters of showy light blue flowers in April 2 00

MONARDA didyma. Bergamot. A desirable plant with aromatic foliage and producing bright flowers in July and August 2 00

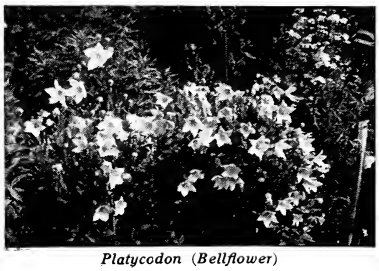
MYOSOTIS palustris. Forget-me-not. Most suitable as rockery plants or as edging to the flower border 1 50

ŒNOTHERA Youngii. Evening Primrose. A very handsome dwarf variety for borders, beds, rockwork, etc. 2 00

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. An evergreen cover-plant, bearing laurel-like leaves and growing about 8 inches high. Especially adapted for planting about the foundations of house or fountain, where bare ground is particularly unsightly. It spreads from underground roots to form a dense mat. Hardy 2 00

PEONIES. If people only knew how simple it is to grow beautiful Peonies, every garden would have a collection. The principal thing needed is to have the bed dug deeply and well-rotted manure forked into the soil; this is necessary if the finest flowers are to be had. A covering of old manure should be spread on the bed in the fall and worked into the soil in spring. The flowers of Peonies rival the rose in beauty, and are much larger; some varieties have a pleasing fragrance, too. But one great point in favor of Peonies is that the plants are free from insects, and do not require almost unending care to persuade them to bloom. Our list is well adapted for this section ..... Doz. Clumps..$5 to $15 00

Iris Kaempferi (Japan Iris)



Platycodon (Bellflower)

PARDANTHUS sinensis. Blackberry Lily. Sword-shaped foliage and bright orange flowers, spotted with purplish brown 2 00

PENTSTEMON. Beard Tongue. A very good border plant with showy panicles of pink-lilac flowers in June and July 2 00

PHYSOSTEGIA virginica. False Dragonhead. A very beautiful midsummer-flowering perennial, forming dense bushes 2 feet high and bearing spikes of delicate tubular rosy purple flowers not unlike a gigantic heather 2 00

P. virginica alba. Pure white; very fine 2 00

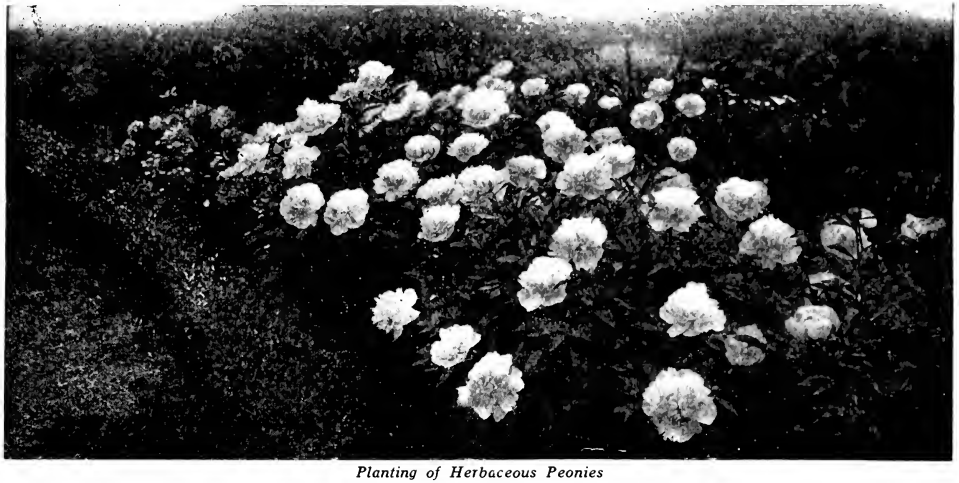
PLATYCODON. Chinese Bellflower. Bushy plants, bearing large deep blue or white bell-shaped flowers from July until October 2 00

PLUMBAGO Larpentæ. Leadwort. A good perennial of dwarf, spreading habit, useful as an edging plant or for the rockery, bearing beautiful deep blue flowers during the summer and fall months 2 00

POLYANTHUS. Cowslip. Belongs to the Primrose family and is excellent for the front of borders and shrubbery and for naturalizing in moist shady locations. Perfectly hardy. $2 per doz.

POPPIES, Oriental. The most exotic-looking and handsomest of our garden perennials. Flowers are enormous and of the most splendid colors and shades; June-flowering. $2.50 per doz.

Poppies, Iceland. Green fern-like foliage with a profusion of flowers throughout the season. $2 per doz.



Planting of Herbaceous Peonies

PHLOX. One of the most showy of our perennial garden plants. The great heads of flowers furnish masses of color for the most secluded part of the garden. The tall sorts are seen at their best when planted in front of the shrub border, while *Phlox subulata* is often used as a border, or for covering spots where grass will not grow readily. The tall varieties need a sunny place, but are not particular as to the soil, provided it is made fairly rich. The plants should be set a foot apart. We have a fine collection of the following species of Hardy Phlox. Doz.

P. decussata. Best standard varieties $2 00

P. suffruticosa. Early-flowering; best standard sorts 2 00

P. divaricata. Early-flowering. A handsome variety; very hardy; excellent for shrubbery borders 2 00

P. subulata. Moss Pinks. A much-prized old garden plant, useful for colonizing; much used in cemeteries; blooms in the spring and is sweet-scented 1 50

P. Arendsii. Dwarf varieties, growing 1 to 2 feet high. Masses of handsome flowers in May and June 2 50

PRIMROSES, in variety. The hardy Primroses are among the most beautiful and interesting of our early spring flowers. They have white, purplish blue, or canary-yellow flowers.... 2 00

PYRETHRUMS. This grand old-fashioned hardy perennial, with its daisy-like flowers, is easy to grow. The main season of blooming is in June but, if the first crop of flower-stems is removed as soon as finished, they will give a fair sprinkling of flowers during the summer and autumn months. The fine fern-like foliage of the plants is attractive at all times... 2 00

Pyrethrum roseum. Persian Daisy. Pretty fern-like foliage in the spring followed by handsome flowers which are especially desirable for cutting $2 00

RANUNCULUS. Double Buttercup 2 00

RUDBECKIA, in variety. Coneflower. One of the most attractive of the autumn-flowering perennials for the mixed border; good for massing and much valued for cutting. Of easy culture, free flowering and perfectly hardy 1 50

SAPONARIA caucasica. Bouncing Bet. Very ornamental dwarf-growing perennial; attractive for rockery or as an edging plant. Readily established in any soil and requires but little care 1 50

SAXIFRAGA cordifolia. Rockfoil. An old-time favorite of the English gardens; blooms very early in the spring 2 50

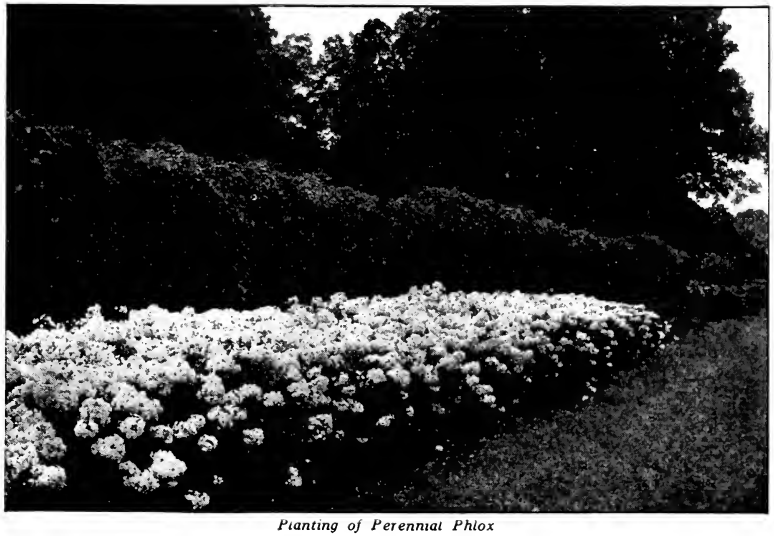
SCABIOSA. Cushion Flower. Handsome border plant, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location. Very desirable for cut-flowers 2 00

SEDUM acre. Love Entangle. Much used for covering graves; foliage is green and flowers bright yellow 2 00

S. spectabile. Most popular of the Sedums. Showy flat heads of rose-colored flowers 2 00

SILENE. Fire Pink. A charming border or rock plant blooming in July and August, having bright crimson flowers 2 00

SPIRÆA, in variety. Meadow-sweet. Elegant border plants with feathery plumes of flowers and neat attractive foliage; do best in partial shade 2 00



Planting of Perennial Phlox

STATICE latifolia. Sea Lavender. Dark green, leathery foliage; blue flowers from July to September 2 00

STOKESIA cyanea. Stokes' Aster. A beautiful plant growing about 18 inches high, flowering from July until September; lavender-blue blossoms 2 00

THALICTRUM, in variety. Meadow Rue. Graceful, pretty flowered plants, with finely cut foliage. Suited for the mixed borders and rock-garden 2 00

THYMUS. Thyme. Very pretty low-growing plants for the rock-garden, delighting in open, sunny places where they rapidly cover the ground with their deliciously fragrant foliage 2 00

TRILLIUM. Wake-Robin. Beautiful native perennial, with solitary, three-petaled flowers in May and June 1 50

TRITOMA Pfitzeri. Really we do not know of a flower that is more showy and striking than the "Red-hot Poker," as it is familiarly known. Planted among shrubbery, or in a secluded corner of the garden, the intense color seems to light up the whole place. The plants are not hardy in this section, and should have a covering of straw or litter during winter. The summer cultivation is about the same as given the dahlia. Large clumps ..... 50c. each.. 5 00

Yucca filamentosa

Doz.

VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. Speedwell. Handsome blue flowers in August...$2 00

VINCA minor. Periwinkle, or Trailing Myrtle. An excellent dwarf evergreen trailing plant used extensively for carpeting the ground under trees and shrubs, or on graves where it is too shady for other plants to thrive..... 1 50

VIOLA cornuta. Tufted Pansies. The improved forms of *V. cornuta* are among the important bedding plants of Europe and are rapidly growing in favor here. They flower continuously for nearly eight months in the year..... 1 50

YUCCA filamentosa. The foliage of the Spanish Bayonet, or Adam's Needle, is stiff, rough-edged and almost evergreen. The flower-stems are from 4 to 6 feet tall, and bear many creamy white, drooping bell-shaped flowers. Plants may be used as specimens, or in masses, and in either case the great flower-spikes are stately and beautiful. Yuccas are specially desirable in this section, on account of the texture of the leaves and the hardiness of the plants. Our stock has been grown to meet the trying conditions here, and we know it will be satisfactory. 3-year plants. 50c. each. 5 00

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ARUNDO donax variegata. Reed Grass..... 3 00

EULALIA. Pampas Grass. Strong-growing Ornamental Grasses that are used in masses, or in the center of beds of cannas and other plants. The plants grow from 6 to 9 feet tall, and in autumn produce feathery, brush-like panicles of "flowers," which are novel and ornamental.

E. gracilis. Very narrow leaves, and the most graceful of all in habit. Strong clumps. 50 cts. each.. 5 00

E. japonica. Leaves green, with white midrib. Strong clumps.....50 cts. each.. 5 00

E. variegata. Leaves striped white and green. Strong clumps.....50 cts. each.. 5 00

E. zebrina. Leaves marked from edge to edge with white and yellow stripes. Strong clumps.....50 cts. each.. 5 00

ERIANTHUS ravennæ. Ravenna Grass..... 2 50

FRUITS

One of the very desirable features of a country estate is its ample provision for the growth of fresh fruits and vegetables. On limited plots of ground it is also possible to grow a few of the most approved prolific-bearing trees and bushes for private use. A small group of shrubbery in a back yard, designed to screen the objectionable views of adjacent property, may well be composed of a few bush fruits and dwarf fruit trees instead of flowering shrubs entirely.

There is little advantage in the planting of large fruit trees. The true worth of a tree rests not in how long it will take to bear, but how well established it may become in the first few years after setting out. Quicker and more satisfactory results are obtained by planting small trees that establish themselves well from the start than by planting a semi-mature tree that has to put up a great struggle for existence by reason of its changed environment and insufficient root-system.

Each

APPLES.
Two-year standards, grafted stock, 5 to 6 feet.....$0 75
Summer Apples. Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent.
Autumn Apples. Maiden's Blush.
Winter Apples. Baldwin, Fameuse, Grimes Golden, Hubbardston, Jonathan, King of Tompkins County, Northwest Greening, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Stayman's Winesap, Winesap, Winter Banana, Wolf River, York Imperial.
Dwarf Apples.
Two-year grafts 50

PEARS.
Two-year standards, grafted stock, 5 to 6 feet..... 75
7 to 8 feet..... 1 25
Seckel, Bartlett, Kieffer, Duchess.

PEACHES. 5 to 6 feet..... 50
6 to 7 feet..... 60
Carman, Crawford Early, Crawford Late. Elberta, Ray.

CHERRIES. 5 to 6 feet..... 1 00
6 to 7 feet..... 1 25
Sweet Varieties. Governor Wood, Windsor, Yellow Spanish.
Sour Varieties. May Duke, Morello (light).

PLUMS. 5 to 6 feet..... 75
6 to 7 feet..... 1 25
Lombard, Wickson, Abundance.

QUINCES. 4 to 5 feet..... 1 25
Orange, Champion.

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES. 20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10.
Early Harvest, Eldorado, Kittatinny.

CURRANTS. 25 cts. each, $2.25 for 10.
Red Varieties. Fay's Prolific, La Versailles, London Market.
White Variety. White Grape.
Black Varieties. Black Champion, Black Naples.

GOOSEBERRIES. 35 cts. each, $3 for 10.
Golden Yellow Variety. Carman.
White Variety. Chautauqua.
Light Green Variety. Downing.
Red Variety. Industry.

GRAPES. Two-year-old vines, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10.
Black-Blue Varieties. Concord, Moore's Early.
Red Varieties. Regal, Brighton.
White Variety. Niagara.

RASPBERRIES. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $9 per 100, except where noted.
Black Varieties. Columbian, Cumberland.
Yellow Variety. Golden Queen.
Red Varieties. Cuthbert, St. Regis Everbearing (New). 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

STRAWBERRIES. Layers. 30 cts. per doz., $2 per 100, $10 per 1,000.
Pot-grown. Ready in August. $5 per 100.

Branch of Elberta Peaches

BEDDING PLANTS

ALTERNANTHERAS. These plants should be set in a bright, sunny place. The low, compact growth, combined with the green, red, and yellow of the foliage, makes them of the greatest value in carpet-bedding and for borders. The plants will stand shearing to almost any height, but they are usually kept about 5 inches tall. The foliage is the attractive feature, as the flowers are small and inconspicuous. $8 per 100..$1 25 Doz.

AGERATUM, in variety ..... $1 and 1 25

ALYSSUM 1 25

ACALYPHA 1 50

ABUTILON. Erect and trailing.....15 cts. to 25 cts. each..

ACHYRANTHES. Dark crimson. Narrow leaf. 75 cts. and 1 25
Green Leaf. White-veined.....$1 and 1 25
Bright Red. Crimson veins.....$1 and 1 25

ASTERS. Next to sweet peas, Asters are the most popular annual for any garden. The colors—purest white to deepest purple—the size of the blooms, the long stems, put them far ahead of other flowers for cutting and decorations. The branching varieties are the best for general cultivation; they will grow in any decent soil, are comparatively free from disease and insects, and will produce quantities of flowers from the middle of August to late October. We have small plants for growing in the home garden, that we have raised from an extra-choice strain of seed. The colors include white, light pink, pink, red, lavender, purple. From 2-in pots. 75

BEGONIA semperflorens. Bedding varieties suitable for sun or shade.
Erfordii. Rosy carmine..... 1 50
gracilis. Delicate rose color..... 1 50
luminosa. Brilliant, fiery, dark scarlet..... 1 50
Vernon. Bright orange-carmine; deep red foliage..... 1 50

CANNAS

For a showy bed of color in front of a shrub border, or for a lawn bed combined with caladiums and coleus, Cannas are indispensable. The plants should be set in a sunny place, in soil that has been well worked, using a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure. During hot weather water freely. Cut the flowers as soon as they wilt, to prevent seeds forming. The varieties listed here include the best of the Orchid-flowered and Crozy varieties as well as the old familiar sorts. We have given special care to growing these plants and have a fine assortment.

Finest Tall and Dwarf Varieties, $1.50 per doz.

Alphonse Bouvier. Deep cardinal. 5 to 6 ft.
Austria. Yellow, few streaks of pink.
Burbank. Rich canary-yellow, with crimson spots. 5 ft.
David Harum. Bright vermilion-scarlet, mottled deep red.
Duke of Marlborough. Rich crimson-maroon. 5 ft.
Discolor. Tall foliage variety; red flowers. 7 ft.
Egandale. Bronze foliage; currant-red flowers. 3 to 4 ft.
Flamingo. Green foliage, brilliant red flowers. 5 ft.
Florence Vaughan. Orange-yellow, peppered bright red. 4 ft.
Gladiator. Brassy yellow, lower petal crimson. 3 ft.
J. D. Eisele. Brilliant vermilion-scarlet; fine bedder. 5 ft.
King Humbert. Great orange-scarlet flowers; the premium bronze-leaved Canna.
Mme. Berat. Pink; bronze foliage.
Pennsylvania. Tall, with rich green leaves and vermilion-scarlet flowers.
President Faure. Massive bronze foliage; red flowers. 6 ft.
Queen Charlotte. Scarlet center, bordered yellow. 3½ ft.
Rubin. Dark foliage; ruby-red flowers. 4 ft.
Shenandoah. Red leaves, pink flowers. 4 to 5 ft.
Souvenir d'Antoine Crozy. Crimson-scarlet center, bordered golden yellow. 3½ ft.

New and Fancy Varieties

25 cts. each, $3 per doz.

Eureka. Very best white for all purposes. 4½ ft.
Firebird. Glistening scarlet; immense heads of bloom; green-leaved; very choice variety.
Goldbird. Flowers soft canary-yellow.
Hungaria. Dwarf, bluish green leaves; very large pure La France pink flowers.
Mrs. Alfred Conard. Exquisite pink flowers; green foliage.
Rosea Gigantea. Large flowers of rich rose; very fine.
Wintzer's Colossal. Largest flowers of all Cannas; bright scarlet; vigorous grower; and very free flowering. 5 ft.

COSMOS. A tall, strong-growing plant that produces quantities of flowers in the fall. Plants must be started in greenhouse or hotbed, as our seasons are too short to allow the plants to mature if the seed is sown outdoors. The plants will grow from 3 to 6 feet high, and yield hundreds of flowers 3 inches or more across, and ranging in color from pure white to purple and from dainty pink to the deepest crimson. Strong plants.....$0 75 Doz.

CENTAUREA gymnocarpa. Dusty Miller....50 cts. to 75
C. Cyanus. Cornflower..... 50

CALLIOPSIS. Annuals..... 50

CALADIUM. Elephant's Ear. Potted plants.....$2 to 4 00
C., Fancy-foliaged. Potted plants.....$3 to 6 00

CYPERUS. Umbrella Plant.....10 cts. to $1 each..

COBÆA scandens. A rapid-growing, tender climber, useful for training about the veranda; flowers large, purple, and shaped like a cup-and-saucer. Strong plants. 25 cts. each.. 2 50

CROTONS. Plants with many forms of foliage, with handsome and brilliant colors ranging from white to crimson and light pink to deep scarlet, with tints of yellow and orange. Some sorts are of one color only, others combine two or three, while still other varieties have all the colors of the rainbow. The Crotons are useful as vase-plants or in veranda-boxes, as the lack of moisture in such places is not specially injurious; but they should have ample sunlight if the colors are to be brought out to best advantage. Planted in clumps or masses in the garden they are very attractive; so too, when potted as a single specimen and used as an indoor plant, for which purpose the most brilliantly colored specimens are desirable. We have a large assortment of varieties and in varying sizes. Prices according to size. 75 cts. and upward.

COLEUS. We have a splendid assortment of these fancy-leaved plants, all of which are fine for vases, window-boxes, and borders where distinctive color is needed. We list only three varieties, but can supply any others that may be wanted.

Strong 2¼-inch plants, 60 cts. per doz.; 3-inch, $1.25 per doz.

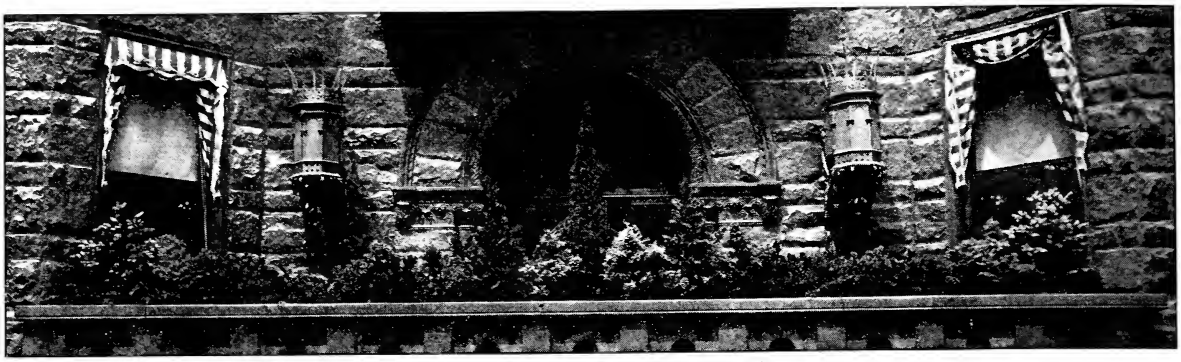
C., Gettysburg. Red and white, yellow edge.
C. Verschaffeltii. Rich velvety crimson.
C., Golden Bedder. Golden yellow.

DRACÆNA, in variety. 50 cts. each and up.

FUCHSIAS. Do well in partly shaded places; especially good as pot-plants.....$1 50 Doz.

FEVERFEW. From 2-in. pots..... 1 00
From 4-in. pots..... 2 00

Bed of Cannas, with Musa Ensete in center



Window Boxes of Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh

GERANIUMS

For bedding purposes no plants are superior to Geraniums. They enjoy the hot sun, will grow in any soil, produce quantities of flowers and do not require "petting." Added to these good points is the fact that they are not affected by the soot, smoke, and sulphur in the air of this section. We have an unusually good stock this year—strong, bushy plants in bud and bloom. The list of varieties is large and includes the best and most popular sorts.

All varieties, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

A. Ricard. Scarlet; best bedder.
Beaute Poitevine. Shrimp-pink.
Boutard. Salmon; very free.
Francis Perkins. Charming deep rose.
Jean Oberle. Hydrangea-pink.
Klippert. Brightest scarlet; free.
Margaret Montmort. Bright violet-red; fine bedder.
S. A. Nutt. Dark crimson flowers.

HELIOTROPE. 3-in. pots, $1.50 per doz.; 4-in. pots, $2 per doz.
Mme. Bruant. Dwarf, compact.
Chieftain. Strong grower; great bloomer.

Each

IVY, Hardy.....15c., and $0 25
Parlor, or **German**..... 15

LOBELIA. Compact or trailing.....75 cts. per doz...

MAURANDIA VINE..... 15

MOON VINE..... 15

MUSA Ensete. Abyssinian Banana. A splendid plant for the open air in summer, producing a most striking effect when planted singly or in groups. In our hot summers it luxuriates and attains gigantic proportions when freely supplied with manure and water. A tender perennial. Strong plants. $1 up. Doz.

NASTURTIUMS. In fine variety.....75c. to $1 00

PANSIES. Never buy overgrown Pansy plants. We always furnish young plants in their first bloom, which transplant easily and, if watered during dry season, will bloom continuously until late autumn. For best results the flowers should be gathered and all seed-pods cut off. We grow our own seed and the strain is unrivaled for size, color, and brilliancy. The greatest satisfaction with them is expressed.
$5 per 100.. 75

PETUNIAS. Petunias are among the most showy of our annual bedding plants. They ought to be set in a sunny place, and the soil should be fairly well fertilized; after that they will take care of themselves. For general purposes the single varieties are best, as they bloom more freely. Doz.
Single varieties.....$0 50
Giants of California. Large and finely marked.
Rosy Morn. Pink; white throat.
Brilliant. Pink.
Howard's Star. White star in center.
Snowball. White.
Double varieties. Variegated and white..... 1 00

PENNISETUM. Flowering Grass. For borders..... 1 00

PHLOX Drummondii. 2-in. pots..... 50

SALVIA. The flowering Sages are among the most brilliant and showy annuals. The plants begin blooming the latter part of August and continue to give quantities of flowers until frost.

2¼-inch pots, 75 cts. per doz.

S. America. Dwarf and very free flowering.
S., Burning Bush. Flowers of the largest size on long spikes. Grows 2½ feet high. The individual flowers are of the most intense scarlet imaginable, and mass planting well befits the variety name of Burning Bush.

SNAPDRAGON. Pink, red, white, yellow, or mixed.
$5 per 100.. 75

THUNBERGIA. Strong vines.....15c. each..

TRADESCANTIA. Plain and variegated. From 2-in. pots... 50

VINCA, Trailing. 3-in. pots..... 1 00
4-in. pots..... 2 00
V., Flowering. Three colors..... 1 00

VERBENA. These are most effective when planted in large beds. The soil need not be above the average found in any garden, but the plants thrive best in sunshine, and the colors are more brilliant. We can supply a fine assortment of varieties and our plants are extra strong.....$3.50 per 100.. 50

LEMON VERBENA. Fragrant, lemon-scented foliage.
15 cts. to 25 cts. each..

Basket- and Vase-Plants, such as **Cupheas, Saxifrages, Mesembryanthemum,** etc..... 50

PORCH AND WINDOW BOXES

The adornment and accentuation of architectural beauties by the use of flowers and foliage of a tasteful choice and arrangement is a consideration that is of no mean importance.

Our representative will be pleased to call and give you suggestions and an estimate of cost that will cover your needs in this respect.

The Savo Flower and Plant Boxes are made of heavy galvanized steel, artistic in design. The watering is easy, the drainage ample, the air circulation perfect. They are beautifully finished in aluminum, gilt or dark green, and will last in constant use many years.

Directions for Using: First place coarse gravel pebbles, broken flower pots, or moss, about an inch deep over the top of the double-arched reservoir, then fill the box with good rich black dirt, fill the reservoir with water, and sow the seed or install the plants and see them grow.

STANDARD STOCK SIZES AND PRICE-LIST

Model A, 6½	inches high, 6½	inches wide, 23	inches long	$2 50
Model B, 8	inches high, 9½	inches wide, 29	inches long	3 00
Model C, 8	inches high, 9½	inches wide, 35	inches long	3 50
Model D, 8	inches high, 9½	inches wide, 41	inches long	4 00
Model E, 8	inches high, 12	inches wide, 12	inches long	2 50
Model F, 12	inches high, 12	inches wide, 12	inches long	3 00

PALMS, FERNS AND OTHER HOUSE PLANTS

The modern house is not adapted to growing palms, ferns and other plants of this class, because of the lack of proper atmosphere and heat conditions. All such plants thrive best in warm and moist atmospheres, such as are possible only within greenhouses in northern climates. Then, too, it requires the skill and knowledge of those who have made the study of such plants their life occupation. The results, therefore, attained in the care of house plants by those who attempt it are variable; nevertheless, in all instances, the satisfaction of having the beauty of the palm, fern or croton in the home for even a little while is very great, and they do indeed add greatly to the cheerfulness and beauty of the home surroundings. The dry atmosphere caused by the various modern heating arrangements in the home is responsible, more than anything else, for the deterioration of house plants, and the best way to combat this is to spray the foliage frequently with water. Keep the plants out of draughts, either hot or cold, and water carefully and thoroughly when the soil shows signs of drying. Do not allow water to stand in jardinieres. Keep the plants as near daylight as possible.

An application of lemon oil, or some other good insecticide advertised in these pages, is good when the leaves show signs of insect or scale life. A list of some of the most durable house plants, with sizes and prices, follows:

ASPARAGUS Sprengeri. This beautiful plant demands plenty of light, warmth and water. Grown in a hanging-basket or in a pot placed on a tall pedestal, it makes a perfect fountain of green. We have them from small pot-plants at 25 cts. to large pans at $3 each.

	Each
ARAUCARIA excelsa. 5-in. pot, 4 or 5 tiers	$1 50
6-in. pot, 4 or 5 tiers	2 00
ARECA lutescens. 5- to 6-in. pot, 26 to 28 in. high	2 00
7-in. pot, 36 to 42 in. high	5 00
8-in. pot, 36 to 42 in. high	6 00
10-in. pot, 5 ft. high	10 00
CROTONS. 5-in. pot, 16 in. high	1 00
18 in. high	1 50
20 in. high	2 00
6-in. pot, 22 in. high	2 50
24 in. high	3 00
26 in. high	4 00
7-in. pot, 28 in. high	5 00
30 in. high	6 00
10-in. pot, 4 to 5 feet high	10 00
CYCAS. 24 in. high, 24 in. diameter	5 00
30 in. high, 30 in. diameter	7 50
36 in. high, 36 in. diameter	10 00

DAVALLIA fijiensis. A very ornamental and beautiful Fern. In pots, $1 each; pans measuring 18 to 24 inches in diameter, $5 each.

D. bullata. The Common Fern Ball, made and grown in ball-form. When drenched at intervals by dipping into water and hung in the sunlight and warm room, it thrives vigorously. $1.50 each.

	Each
DRACÆNA terminalis. Red leaves. 4-in. pot	$1 00
5-in. pot	1 50
6-in. pot	2 50
D. fragrans. Plain green leaves. 6-in pot	1 50
8-in. pot	3 00
D. Massangeana. Green leaves; golden stripe. 4-in. pot	1 00
6-in. pot	3 00
8-in. pot	5 00
10-in. pot	10 00
FERN, Boston. 6-in. pot	1 00
7-in. pot	2 00
8-in. pot	3 00
9-in. pot	4 00
10-in. pot	5 00
FERN and CROTON COMBINATIONS. 6- to 8-in. pot	2 50
8- to 10-in. pot	5 00

MAIDENHAIR FERN. This is very delicate and requires a good, moist atmosphere and a great deal of close attention in the matter of heat and water. 15 cts. each, up to $2.50 each.

BLOOMING PLANTS

We carry on hand at all times the seasonable blooming plants such as listed below:

Azaleas. Dec. 20 to May 1. $3 to $20 each.
Easter Lily Plants. March and April. 35 cts. per flower or bud.
Primroses. January to May. 50 cts. to $1.50 each.
Cyclamen. November to April. 50 cts. to $5 each.
Begonia, Glory of Cincinnati. December to April. $1 to $5 each.
Begonias. Old-fashioned varieties. 25 cts. to $1 each.
Cineraria stellata. March and April. $1 each.
Genistas. April. $1 to $5 each.

Kentia Belmoreana

PALMS

	Each
Phœnix Rœbelenii. 5-in. pot, 12 in. high, 15 in. spread	$1 50
6-in. pot, 15 in. high, 18 in. spread	2 50
7-in. pot, 18 in. high, 24 in. spread	4 00
8-in. pot, 24 in. high, 24 in. spread	6 00
10-in. pot, 30 in. high, 30 in. spread	10 00
Kentia Belmoreana.	
5-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 18 in. high	1 50
6-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 24 in. high	2 00
6-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 26 in. high	2 50
6-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 28 to 30 in. high	3 00
7-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 34 to 36 in. high	5 00
7-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 36 to 38 in. high	6 00
9-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 40 to 45 in. high	8 00
9-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 45 to 48 in. high	10 00
9-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 48 to 54 in. high	12 00
9-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 5 ft. high	16 00
9-in. pot, 6 to 7 leaves, 6 ft. high	20 00
PANDANUS Veitchii. 4-in. pot	1 00
5-in. pot	1 50
6-in. pot	2 00
8-in. pot	5 00

RUBBER PLANTS

FICUS elastica. 4- to 5-in. pot, 18 to 24 in. high	1 00
F. pandurata. Violin Rubber. 6-in. pot, 24 in. high	3 00
6-in. pot, 30 in. high	4 00
7-in. pot, 36 in. high	5 00
8-in. pot, 48 in. high	6 00

SMALL FERNS FOR DISHES. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

CENTER PLANTS. Cocos, Areca or Kentia Palms, Pandanus, etc. These are small plants especially grown to be used as centerpieces on the table. 50 cts. each.

Roots, Tubers, and Bulbs for Spring Planting

The culture of these flowers is a comparatively easy task, and yet it provides the best of the showy garden flowers. After the danger from frost has passed in the spring of the year these flowers may be started, and if they are given a sunny position one can be assured of a very fine effect the same season.

AMARYLLIS vittata. A tender plant, with flower-stems 2 to 3 feet tall, bearing four to six red flowers, striped and edged with white. A satisfactory house plant.....50c. each.. Doz.

A. formosissima. Jacobæan Lily. An early-flowering Amaryllis, with large flowers of bright crimson.....15c. each..$1 50

BEGONIAS, Tuberous-rooted. Finest single and double in red, pink, yellow, and white. Roots, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.; potted plants in bloom, 25 cts. each, and upward.

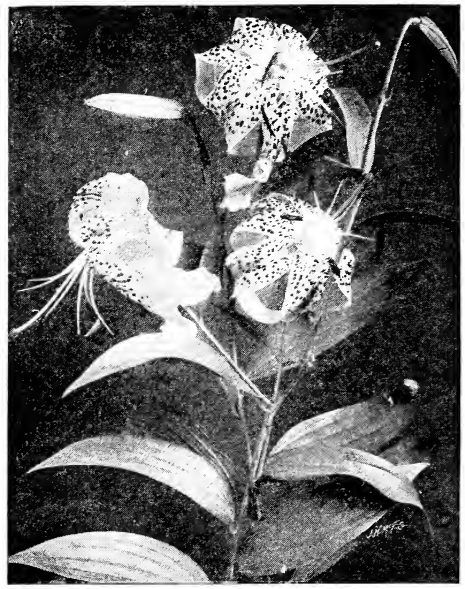
CALLA Elliottiana. This is the great new Yellow Calla of marvelous beauty. Flowers are large, rich, dark golden yellow, often 4 to 5 inches across the mouth; leaves are beautifully spotted with white....25c. each.. 2 50

C., Mrs. Roosevelt. A new Calla, with an elegant spotted leaf, which is large and luxuriant, and white flowers tinged with lemon and very beautiful. 25c. each.. 2 50

CALADIUM esculentum. Elephant's Ear. Unequaled as a foliage plant. The leaves are shield-shaped, bright green, often measuring 3 feet or more in length and breadth. Needs very rich soil and an abundance of water.

	Each	Doz.
First size	$0 10	$1 00
Second size	15	1 50
Large bulbs	20	2 00
Extra large	25	3 00
Mammoth	35	4 00

CINNAMON VINE. Hardy, rapid-growing climber, with delicate white, fragrant flowers..... 10 1 00



Lilium speciosum rubrum

DAHLIAS

Stately and handsome autumn-blooming plants that have again become very popular. They require well-drained, deeply dug soil of moderate fertility. The dormant tubers can be planted out from April 25 to June 15, according to the season. Started plants should not be set out until danger of frost is past—about June 1.

Our stock includes the best of the single and double varieties; also Cactus, Decorative, Pompon, and Show Dahlias in the best sorts. 25c. each, $2.75 per doz. We can also supply both single and double mixed Dahlias at 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz.

Gladiolus

GLADIOLI

Summer-flowering bulbs of the very easiest culture, and with a wide range of color. Elegant for the garden or beautiful for cut-flower purposes. For the latter use they should be cut when the first flower opens; the balance of buds will develop when the spikes are placed in water and thus greatly prolong the blooming term. Plantings may be made every two weeks to provide for a succession. We offer the leading mixtures and a selection of excellent named varieties.

	Doz.	100
America. Strong and healthy, with luxuriant, dark green foliage and a freedom of growth and flowering surpassing all others. The spikes are 2 to 3 feet long, erect, with a great number of large, spreading blossoms, all facing one way. It is an exquisite soft lavender-pink, very light, almost a tinted white; the color is the same as seen in the most exquisite Cattleya orchids	$0 75	$4 00
Augusta. Lovely, pure white, with blue anthers; a splendid variety	60	3 00
Baron Hulot. The finest blue Gladiolus yet seen. Rich, deep color of an indigo shade. The only real blue Gladiolus on the market	75	4 00
Blanche. One of the finest whites of the giant type; pure white lightly marked with pale rose	1 00	7 50
Popular Mixture. This is composed of good-sized bulbs that have a good range of color	40	2 50

LILIES · Lilium

LILIUM auratum. Gold-banded Lily. Very large, handsome, white flowers, spotted with red and carrying a bright golden stripe in the center of each petal.....25c. each..$3 00 Doz.

L. speciosum Melpomene. Frosted white, spotted, clouded and bordered with pinkish crimson. Petals deeply recurved and widely bordered. One of the handsomest and brightest of all Lilies. 25c. each.. 3 00

L. speciosum album. Large, white flowers, with a band of green in the center of each petal. 20c. each.. 2 00

L. speciosum rubrum. White flowers, heavily spotted with rosy crimson; exquisitely beautiful .....20c. each.. 2 00

L. candidum. The Madonna Lily. The old-fashioned white garden Lily; pure white, fragrant flowers in June. Must be planted early in the fall. Bulbs ready in September..... 1 50

L. superbum. The best of our native varieties and of the easiest culture. Blooms in July. 1 50

L. tigrinum splendens. The improved Tiger Lily..... 1 25

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY PIPS 2 00

MADEIRA VINE.....25c. and 50

Extra-large roots..... 75

TUBEROSES..... 35

Extra-large bulbs..... 50

HARDY NYMPHAEAS

The following are the choicest late introductions of American and European origin; they should be included in all collections.

James Brydon. Beautiful, cup-shaped flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter, petals broad, concave, incurving; color rich rosy crimson, reverse of petals having a silvery sheen. A free and continuous bloomer, and as desirable for growing in tubs as in the pond. $2 each.

Marliacea albida. A vigorous variety; flowers large, of sparkling whiteness, stamens light yellow; sepals flushed pink, fragrant and produced freely and continuously. 75 cts. each.

Marliacea carnea. Soft flesh-pink, deepening toward base. $1 ea.

Marliacea chromatella. A free and vigorous grower, and should not be crowded; flowers 4 to 6 inches across, bright yellow, petals numerous, broad, concave; stamens deep yellow; leaves deep green, beautifully blotched brown. Free bloomer. $1 each.

Tuberosa Richardsonii. Should be included in every collection. Flowers pure white and quite double, the stamens being converted into petals which are more or less fluted in the center. The flowers stand well above the water, the sepals and outer petals drooping, forming a perfect globe. 50 cts. each.

Tuberosa maxima. *N. odorata maxima* of gardens. A form with round leaves; flowers medium to large, cup-shaped, pure white, with the strong aromatic fragrance of *N. odorata*. Very free flowering. 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz.

Tuberosa rosea. Flowers an exquisite shade of pink, standing above the water. A good, vigorous grower, without being rank; a free bloomer and more desirable for general use than the Cape Cod Pink Pond-Lily, which it closely resembles. 50c. each.

Nymphæa tuberosa Richardsonii

NELUMBIUMS

Their culture is quite simple, requiring the same treatment as other hardy Water-Lilies. Nelumbiums can be supplied only in dormant tubers from May 1 to June 15, after which date only such varieties as we can furnish in pots should be planted.

	Each
Album grandiflorum. A grand white variety, whose purity, fragrance, size, majestic foliage, and hardiness stamp it as one of the best. Dormant tubers	$2 50
Kermesinum. Distinct and charming; flowers resembling the Hermosa Rose in color; the earliest-flowering variety, blooming the end of June in this section. Dormant tubers	1 50
Pot-plants	2 50
Luteum (American Lotus; Water Chinquepin). Yellow flowers; indigenous in the western and southern states. It has been introduced into the eastern states, where, as a rule, it grows as freely as any native plant. Dormant tubers	1 50
Pot-plants	3 00
Osiris. A beautiful, globular flower of a pure, deep rose, very rich and pleasing; early and free flowering. Dormant tubers	2 50
Pot-plants	3 50
Speciosum (Egyptian Lotus). The well-known species. Its superb flowers and magnificent foliage produce a splendid subtropical effect. The flowers, which are about a foot across when fully opened, are of a deep rose color, creamy white at base of petals; exquisitely fragrant. Dormant tubers	1 50
Pot-plants	2 50

MISCELLANEOUS AQUATICS

EICHHORNIA azurea. This species of Water Hyacinth produces large spikes of flowers, of a lovely shade of lavender-blue, with a rich purple center; petals delicately fringed. 50 cts. each.

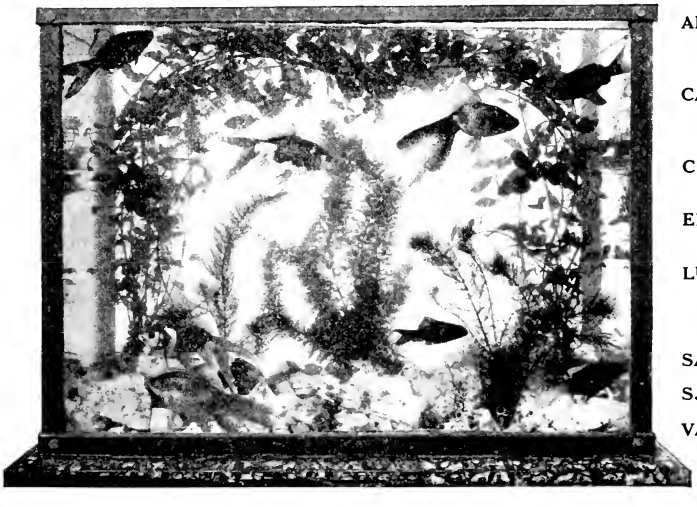
SAGITTARIA montevidensis. Giant Arrowhead. Grows 4 to 5 feet high; leaves 15 inches long; flower-scape towers above the foliage; white flowers, with dark blotch at base petal. 25 cts. each.

TYPHA latifolia. The well-known Cat-tail; very desirable for the water-garden. 20 cts. each, $2 per doz.

Aquariums and Supplies

Aquariums, when properly stocked with fish and plants and given intelligent care, are among the most beautiful and interesting ornaments which can be had for the house; we shall be pleased to give any desired information on the subject.

Aquariums. $5 each, and up.
Globes. 75c. each and up.
Fish-food. 10 cts. per box.
Gold Fish. 15 cts. each, and up.
Japanese Fish. 50c. each, and up.
Snails. 10 cts. each and up.



The Best Aquarium Plants

ANACHARIS canadensis gigantea. Giant Water Weed. One of the best oxygenators and a most rampant grower. Suitable for small aquariums in which it is difficult to get other slower aquarium plants to grow. 15 cts. per bunch.

CABOMBA viridifolia. Washington Grass, or Sea Moss. A satisfactory oxygenator, but requires special attention in pruning so as to keep a constant supply of young shoots growing from the base. 15 cts. per bunch.

CYPERUS alternifolius. Umbrella Plant. Can be grown into nice specimens in a 6- or 8-inch pot, submerged so that pot will be partly covered with water. 25 cts. each, and upward.

EICHHORNIA crassipes major. Water Hyacinth. Free-flowering and showy; delicate lilac-rose, in trusses like a hyacinth. 25 cts. each, and upward, according to size.

LUDWIGIA Mulertii. One of the best aquarium plants; fair oxygenator. Leaves green above and pink on under side. In growth it resembles a vine, rather slow, but when established will remain in good condition for years, requiring only an occasional thinning out and pinching back. 25 cts. each.

SAGITTARIA natans. A great favorite; the narrow strap-like leaves of a light green color are very ornamental. 25c. ea.

S. sinensis. Giant Sagittaria. Similar to the above, but with broader leaves; strong grower. Good oxygenator. 25 cts. ea.

VALLISNERIA spiralis. Italian type of Eel Grass. By far the best type of Eel Grass for aquariums, as it is perfectly evergreen. The long, ribbon-like, pale green leaves are extremely pretty. One of the best oxygenators. 25 cts. each.

Flower Seed Department

This department offers a complete line of the most approved and new varieties of Seeds of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials.

We handle only the finest strains that have been tested for their ability to germinate and to grow into maturity.

Our "Velvet Green" Lawn Seed Mixture is the result of years of experience and experiment in lawn-making north of the Mason and Dixon Line.

PLANTING TABLE FOR FLOWERS

Allow ten days for every 100 miles north or south of Pittsburgh. Indoor planting may apply to seeds started in the house, a hotbed or a coldframe, the last-named being available after the first of March in many sections. Weather may affect dates.

Name	When to Plant		Distance Apart Inches	Flowering Period	Color	Comment
	Indoors	Outdoors				
Achillea	.....	June–Oct.	12	July-Oct.	White.	A perennial, 2 feet high.
Ageratum	March	May.	6	June–Oct.	Blue, white.	Annual, grown from seeds or cuttings.
Alyssum	.....	May–June.	4	June–Oct.	White.	Excellent annual for borders.
Aquilegia	.....	Sept.	8	June–Sept.	White, yellow, blue, pink.	Hardy perennial. Blooms the second year.
Asters	April.	May–June.	9	July–Oct.	White, pink, yellow, red.	Bedding annual. Use wood-ashes.
Balsam	.....	May.	9	July–Sept.	Red, white, pink, yellow.	Annual, to grow in clumps in the sun.
Calendula	.....	May–June.	6	June–Oct.	Yellow, orange.	Easily grown annuals, that self-sow.
Calliopsis	.....	May.	6	July–Oct.	Yellow, brown.	Annuals grow in shade, but like a sunny location.
Campanula	.....	August.	12	June–Aug.	Blue, pink, white.	Perennial, blooming the second year.
Celosia	April.	May.	6	June–Oct.	White, red, pink, yellow.	Annual.
Candytuft	.....	May 15 to June 15.	4	June–Oct.	Pink, white, red, purple.	Annuals, for beds or borders.
Centaurea	.....	April.	6	June–Oct.	Blue, white, pink.	Annual, to grow in masses. Self-sows.
Chrysanthemum	April.	May.	6	July–Oct.	White, yellow, red.	Annuals, for massing at a distance.
Cobæa	April.	.....	8	July–Oct.	Purple.	Climbing vine. Plant seeds edgewise.
Cosmos	April.	May.	12	July–Sept.	White, red, pink.	Tender annuals.
Dahlia	April.	.....	36	Aug.–Oct.	White, yellow, pink, red.	Late-started plants give largest flowers.
Delphinium	.....	June–Aug.	12	July–Oct.	Blue, yellow, white.	Tall perennials. Bloom the second year.
Dianthus	May.	May.	6	July–Oct.	White, red, striped.	Perennial, blooming the first year.
Digitalis	.....	July–Aug.	9	July–Aug.	Pink, white, blue.	Fine in hardy border. Bloom the second year.
Eschscholtzia	.....	May.	4	July–Aug.	Yellow, orange.	Do not transplant. Foliage is pretty.
Four o'Clocks	April.	May.	8	July–Sept.	White, pink.	Annuals, for borders or beds.
Gaillardia	April.	May.	6	July–Sept.	Yellow, red.	Showy annual, for beds.
Gourds	April.	May.	4	Sept.–Oct.	Fruit-bearing.	Excellent to hide unsightly objects.
Gypsophila	April.	May.	10	July–Sept.	White.	Fine to use for bouquets.
Helianthus	.....	May.	12	July–Oct.	Yellow.	Make a good screen. Try the new kinds.
Hollyhock	.....	June.	15	Aug.–Sept.	White, red, yellow, pink.	Perennial. Spray with bordeaux.
Kochia	.....	April.	12			
Larkspur	April.	May.	6	June–Sept.	Red, white, blue, pink.	Grow in masses. Good for cutting.
Lobelia	April.	May.	4	June–Sept.	Blue, white.	For low edgings.
Marigold	April.	May.	6	July–Oct.	Brown, red, yellow.	Showy, easily grown annuals.
Mignonette	April.	May.	6	July–Oct.	Various colors.	Fragrant. Make successive sowings.
Myosotis	April.	June.	6	June–Aug.	Blue, pink, white.	Perennial.
Nasturtium	April.	May.	6	June–Oct.	Various colors.	One of the best annuals.
Nicotiana	April.	May.	9	July–Oct.	White, pink.	Annuals, opening toward evening.
Pansy	Aug.-May	April	4	April–Oct.	Many colors.	Give a rich, cool, moist soil.
Petunia	Feb.–Apr.	May.	6	June–Oct.	Red, pink, white.	Free-flowering annuals.
Phlox	April.	May.	8	July–Oct.	Red, white, yellow, pink.	One of the best low annuals.
Poppy	.....	April.	4	June–Sept.	Red, white, pink, yellow.	Do not transplant.
Portulaca	.....	May–July.	4	July–Oct.	Red, pink, yellow, white.	For dry, sandy and sunny spots.
Pyrethrum	.....	June.	12	July–Aug.	Red, white, pink.	Grow in masses. Good to cut.
Ricinus	April.	May.	36	No bloom.	No flowers.	Annual, start in pots.
Salpiglossis	April.	May.	6	July–Oct.	White, brown, red.	Good midsummer annual and easy to grow.
Salvia	March.	May.	18	Aug.–Oct.	Scarlet.	Give a green background and rich, sandy soil.
Scabiosa	April.	May.	9	July–Sept.	White, yellow, pink.	Long-flowering annual.
Stocks	April.	May.	12	July–Oct.	Pink, white, scarlet, yellow.	Good for beds and to cut.
Sweet Peas	.....	April.	3	July–Sept.	Many colors.	Plant early in rich, moist soil in the open.
Verbena	Feb.–Apr.	May.	6	June–Oct.	White, red, blue, pink.	Splendid annual for bedding in the sun.
Zinnia	April.	May.	6	June–Oct.	Red, yellow, white, pink.	Good summer plant for beds.

Seeds of Annuals

ABUTILON. Flowering Maple. A tender perennial, valuable for bedding or as a house plant. Seed sown early will bloom outdoors the first season. Fine Mixed ..... Pkt. $0 15

ADONIS (Flos Adonis). Pheasant's Eye. Crimson flowers.... 15

ASTERS

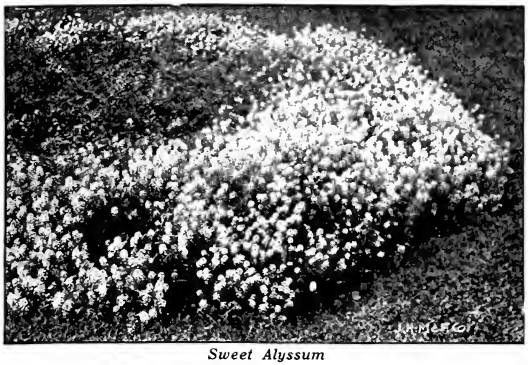
Altimo Brand, raised on our own grounds. If you have a garden only 10 feet square, you can have a few Aster plants, and from the latter part of July and until almost the first of November they will give flowers in abundance. For early blooms, the seed should be sown in March or early April, in shallow boxes in the house; as the plants come on, set the boxes outside during the day to "harden off" the little seedlings. Plants should be set in the open ground about the middle of May. For the very small garden it is more convenient to use our Aster plants, for which see page 25.

Branching. Light Pink, Pink, Red, Purple, Lavender, White, and all colors mixed ..... Pkt. Each $0 10

Chrysanthemum-flowered. White, Magenta, Pink, Lavender. ..... Each 10

Queen of the Market. Early. White, Pink, Purple, Lavender. ..... Each 10

Bed of Asters



Sweet Alyssum

Pkt.

AGERATUM, Blue Perfection. Deep blue flowers the entire summer $0 10
Snowball. Pure white 10

AGROSTEMMA. Mullein Pink. Free flowering. Fine mixed. 10

ALYSSUM, Dwarf White. Sweet-scented; useful for edgings, etc. 10

BALSAM. Lady's Slipper. Fine mixed 10

CALENDULA. Pot Marigold. Will grow in any good garden soil 05

CALLIOPSIS. Bright Eyes. Free flowering; fine for cutting. Fine mixed 10

CANDYTUFT. Excellent for cutting.
Carmine, Lavender ..... Each, 10
White Rocket 10

CELOSIA plumosa. Feathered Cockscomb 15
cristata. Cockscomb 15

CENTAUREA. Sweet Sultan.
Rose, Lavender, Purple, Blue, White ..... Each, 15
Mixed Colors 10

CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Mixed colors 10

CLARKIA. Fine for cutting. Mixed colors 10

CINERARIA maritima. Dusty Miller. Beautiful white foliage; fine for border planting. Finest mixed 25

COSMOS, Early-flowering—
White, Pink, Crimson ..... Each, 10
Finest Mixed 10

DIANTHUS. China Pinks.
Pure White. Dwarf Snowball 15
Crimson. Dwarf Fireball 10
chinensis. Double; all colors, edged with white 10
Heddewigii. Single; all colors 10

DATURA cornucopia. The mouth of the corolla is creamy white, outside is marked with deep purple 10

DIMORPHOTHECA aurantiaca. African Orange Daisy. Flowers are deep orange or ochre-yellow, with black zone at base. Can be grown in pots 15

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. California Poppy. A showy, free-flowering plant of low-spreading growth, with finely divided foliage, blooming throughout the season. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills early in spring where plants are to bloom. The most effective way is to plant a solid bed.
alba. Pure white. Pearly white flowers, constrasting well with the finely cut, green foliage 10
Burbank's Crimson-flowering. The most beautiful crimson-flowered type. Flowers of a clear rosy crimson are produced profusely on plants 1 foot high by a foot or more across 15
Golden West. Bright yellow, with large, rayed blotch of deep orange at base of petals 10
Mandarin. Brownish orange 10
Finest Mixed 05

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower. Splendid showy annuals; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting 15
picta Lorenziana. New Double Gaillardia. Large, gay-colored, double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace sulphur, golden yellow, orange, amaranth, and claret. Each, 15

GODETIA. These are very neat and free-flowering annuals that will be satisfactory for edging, and for solid beds; for a blaze of color they will vie with the nasturtiums. Fine mixed 10

HELIANTHUS. Dwarf Sunflowers. Double; yellow $0 10

HELIOTROPE. Small, purplish flowers, pleasant odor 15

IMPATIENS Sultani. Mixed 15

KOCHIA tricophylla. Burning Bush; Summer Cypress. A very handsome, symmetrical plant, forming beautiful, globose specimens without pruning or pinching; leaves assume crimson tint in the fall. 3 feet 10

LANTANA. Well-known, shrubby plants, with clusters of verbena-like flowers; make a grand display of bright colors. The plants flower freely throughout the entire summer. Finest mixed 10

LARKSPURS. These form very showy bedding plants that bloom freely during the summer months.
Dwarf Blue Rocket. These are among the first to flower. Very choice strain, tints of Blue, Lilac, Violet, Rose, White, and Mixed. Fine for bedding. 1 foot 10
Tall Double Rocket. Fine mixed, many shades. 2 feet 10

LOBELIA compacta, Crystal Palace. Foliage dark; flowers rich, deep blue. The best bedder 10

LUPINUS. Lupine; Sun-Dial. Old-fashioned favorites that thrive in almost any soil or situation. Some species are extensively used for forage and improvement of poor soils. The taller varieties are useful for the border and dwarfer sorts for bedding. Fine mixed 15

MARIGOLD. Old-fashioned annuals, always satisfactory, giving a fine display from midsummer to frost from outdoor-sown seed; for earlier bloom seed should be started in frames.
Tall Double, Mixed 10
Eldorado. Double flowers of enormous size 15
Lemon Queen. Double; light lemon-yellow 15
Dwarf Brown Marbled. Double; reddish brown, marked with yellow 05
Dwarf Legion of Honor. Bright single flowers of rich golden yellow, marked with crimson-brown; most attractive. 05
Dwarf, Double, Mixed 05

MARVEL OF PERU (Mirabilis). The Four-o'Clocks are brilliant and showy annuals. Planted in beds or masses, they present a gorgeous sight during the afternoon.
Mixed Colors 05
Variegated. Brilliant flowers, in rich contrast to the golden-hued foliage 05
Tom Thumb, Mixed. Compact, dwarf, bushy plants, with golden variegated foliage and numerous brilliant flowers—yellow, deep red and striped and blotched 05

Marigolds

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. Interesting dwarf ornamental foliage plants of great beauty; love a sunny situation, and bloom all summer Pkt.
crystallinum. Ice Plant. Flowers white; foliage covered with ice-like globules.....$0 05
tricolor. Wax Plant. Flowers crimson, pink and white..... 05

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda odorata*). A general favorite; indispensable for its delightful fragrance. Seed may be scattered in the borders or any sunny situation that is available. **Fordhook Finest Mixed**..... 10

MIMOSA pudica. The interesting Sensitive Plant, whose leaves fold as soon as touched. A neat ornamental plant for the house. 1 to 2 feet..... 10

MIMULUS moschatus. Musk Plant. A very nice plant for pots or hanging-baskets; fragrant..... 15
tigrinus grandiflorus. Very beautiful, large-flowered Monkey Flower, tigered and spotted. Very showy. These are very satisfactory plants for moist, shady situations outdoors and are splendid house plants; require plenty of water. 9 inches..... 15

Dwarf Nasturtiums

NASTURTIUMS

Tall Ivy-leaved. The plants are of running growth, with star-like, pointed leaves of rich green, veined with white, so that the young shoots, where the leaves are set quite closely together, have a marked resemblance to the foliage of the hardy English Ivy. The flowers are of medium size and of most distinct form. The petals are quite narrow, and standing well apart present a striking star-like appearance. **Mixed**—almost every color known in the regular type of Nasturtiums.....oz. 25 cts...$0 10 Pkt.

Tall (*Tropæolum majus*). These popular flowering plants thrive in a poor, dry soil, making a quick growth, and are very useful for screening or quickly covering waste spots, etc. The colors are nigh indescribable. Some of the newer varieties present most gorgeous colors. The flowers are highly prized for cutting, possessing a distinct, penetrating, aromatic odor that is very agreeable and refreshing. Grows 6 to 8 or 10 feet.
Finest Mixed. Oz. 20 cts., 2 ozs. 35 cts., 5 ozs. 75 cts., ½lb. 90 cts., lb. $1.75..... 10

Dwarf, or Tom Thumb. Most excellent bedding plants, that seem to thrive best in a poor, rather dry soil, which disposes to less and smaller foliage and more bloom. Rich ground will produce a very strong growth, tending to throw the flowering season quite late. Their value for cut-flowers is one of their chief merits, the spiciness of the odor being agreeable to all. **Finest Mixed,** oz. 20 cts., 5 ozs. 75 cts., ½lb. 90 cts., lb. $1.75..... 10

NICOTIANA. Tobacco. The following varieties are beautiful flowering plants and handsome for borders:
affinis. A lovely white flower that opens mornings and evenings and during cloudy weather. If placed near the dwelling, its delightful perfume may be fully enjoyed. 2½ to 3 feet..... 10

Nicotiana affinis, Hybrids. Various pretty colors; white to rose, lilac, red, etc. This, like the type, may have six to twelve flower-stalks at a time, with three to five flowers to each spike, forming a beautiful show and perfuming the surrounding air.....$0 10 Pkt.

ŒNOTHERA. Evening Primrose. Low-growing, free-flowering plants of easiest culture. Their showy flowers in yellow, white, rose, etc., open on the approach of twilight..... 10

PETUNIA. Petunias are valuable as pot-plants, particularly adapted for vases, baskets, window-boxes, etc., and the dwarf varieties are leaders for bedding. For the latter purpose February and March sowings will be timely. We offer the best strains. **Single Fine Mixed.** All colors..... 10
Howard's Star. Single. Very free flowering. A blush-pink star on maroon ground..... 15
Giants of California. Single. Large, fluffy blossoms, handsomely fringed and ruffled. White, Rose, Crimson, Black. In separate colors or mixed..... 25
Large-flowering Fringed Double Mixed. A superb mixture of finely fringed varieties in many colors..... 50

PHLOX Drummondii. Flame Flower. To secure good results Phlox seed should be sown or planted in well-drained soil and thinned out at an early stage to secure sturdy plants. Full sun exposure suits them best, as in wet or shady situations they are subject to mildew. Seed may be sown outdoors in April and May, or earlier indoors and transplanted. **Finest Mixed**..... 10

PORTULACA. Purslane Family. These are succulent plants that delight in light, dry soil in a sunny situation, blooming profusely during the hottest weather and producing a gorgeous display. The seed should be sown where wanted, and thinned out as required, the plants being of a spreading character. 6 inches.
Single Finest Mixed. In numerous rich colors..... 05
Double Mixed. Extra-fine quality. A large percentage of double flowers..... 10

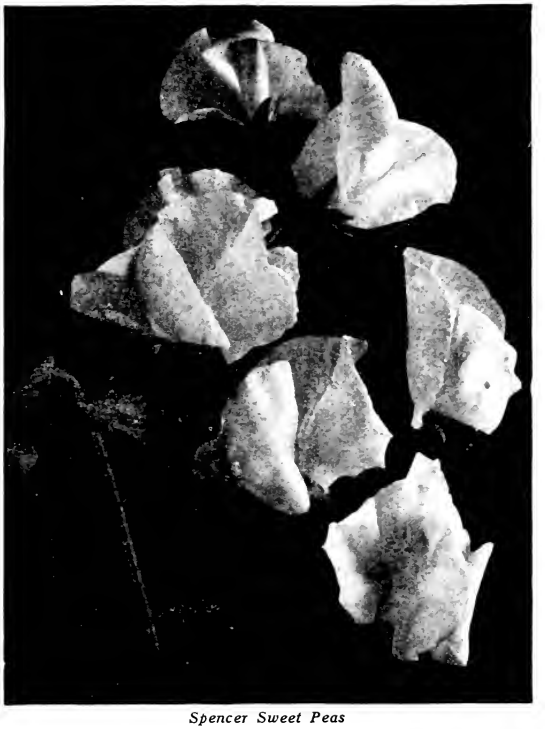
POPPIES. The annual Poppies are unsurpassed for brilliancy of color, and are subjects of lavish admiration. As they do not transplant satisfactorily, it is advisable to sow where they are to remain.
Shirley Improved. This is a charming class of Poppies, all white-centered, and running through many beautiful shades of rose, salmon, apricot, pink, to glowing crimson. Sow in autumn or spring. Elegant for cutting. 2 feet..... 10
Cardinal. Large; fringed; scarlet; very effective..... 05
Mikado. Each blossom is a large, fluffy ball, pure white at base, with crimson tips. 2½ feet..... 05
Carnation-flowered. A splendid border variety; large, very double, fringed flowers in brilliant colors. 2½ feet..... 05
White Swan (Snowdrift). Very large, double, white; beautifully fringed. 2 feet..... 10
Double-flowered Annual Mixed. Choice mixture of many varieties..... 10
Fordhook Fairy. Mixed..... 10

RICINUS. Castor-Oil Plant. Nothing we offer surpasses these in subtropical effectiveness. Some will very easily reach a diameter of 10 to 12 feet, and others a height of 15 feet or more, according to treatment.
cambodgensis. Beautiful, dark foliage and stems almost black. 5 to 8 feet..... 05
sanguineus (Obermannii). A very ornamental variety; stalk and fruit-vessels blood-red. 8 feet..... 05
zanzibarensis. The plants attain a height of 12 to 14 feet. The enormous leaves, beautifully lobed, measure 2½ to nearly 4 feet across. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage, with gigantic leaves..... 10
Mixed..... 05

SALPIGLOSSIS grandiflora superbissima. Emperor Salpiglossis. A gorgeous display is given by these plants during the hot days and drought of July and August. 2½ to 3 feet. Splendid mixture of yellow, chamois-rose, brown, and gold, brilliant crimson, dark scarlet, light blue, purple, and violet..... 10

SALVIA. Sage. Most satisfactory bedding plants, the newer varieties all blooming from July to frost. A sunny situation in ordinary soils suits them best; over-rich soil tends to overgrowth, with later and fewer flowers. 1½ to 3 feet.
splendens. Scarlet Sage. Tall variety. Very rich and free. Late. 2 feet..... 10
patens. A lovely blue; very rich. A fine border species. 3 feet..... 25

SCABIOSA. Mourning Bride; Pincushion Flower. Extremely free-flowering plants. Splendid for beds and borders. Seed sown in July and August will flower in winter.
caucasica. These are elegant perennial varieties that flower the first season from early-sown seed..... 15



Spencer Sweet Peas

SWEET PEAS

CULTURE.—Make a trench 8 to 10 inches deep, early in spring, and fill with about 4 inches of rich, mellow soil. Into this sow the seed and cover it with an inch of soil, and, as the plants grow, fill in until the ground-level has been obtained. The young plants will not germinate readily if the soil is too dry, and yet they will not do well if the soil is too wet and cold. The roots should never be allowed to become quite dry. When watering it is better to water thoroughly, if only once a week, than to give a sprinkling more frequently. Sweet Peas need plenty of moisture, but should never be grown in a wet place. For soils that are heavy, or for clay soils, it is better to sow the seed in about 1 inch of sand and to cover the plants with sand, until they attain a good start. The rows should be protected from the direct rays of the sun until after the seed has germinated.

After the plants have attained a height of about 2 inches, the trenches should be gradually filled in. After they have attained 6 to 8 inches, they should be provided with a support, preferably a wire netting fastened at intervals to prevent sagging. A prevalent custom with some is that of fall planting of the seed, which results usually in a more vigorous growth and an earlier blooming period.

The varieties given below include the best of the older sorts together with a number of approved varieties recently introduced.

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.
Mrs. Walter Wright. Beautiful mauve color	$0 10	$0 20
Sunproof Salopian. Rich, fine scarlet	10	25
Stanley. Rich, dark maroon	10	20
Stella Morse. Rich primrose, flushed pink	10	20
Agnes Johnston. Beautiful, soft light pink	10	20
Blanche Ferry. (True.) Rose-pink and white; early	10	20
Earliest White. (Burpee's.)	10	20
David R. Williamson. Deep indigo-blue	10	20
Dorothy Eckford. Pure white	10	20
Janet Scott. Large; a beautiful shade of rich pink	10	25
Miss Willmott. Large-flowering; deep orange-pink	10	20
Mrs. Eckford. Shaded primrose-yellow	10	20

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

American Spencer. Red flakes on white ground; extra	10	30
Countess Spencer. Large; wavy petals; soft rose-pink	10	30
Duplex Crimson King. Scarlet self	10	30
Florence Nightingale. Fine lavender	10	35
Gladys Burt. Salmon-pink on primrose ground	10	30

Spencer Sweet Peas, continued

	Pkt.	Oz.
Helen Lewis. Crimson-orange; wings orange-rose	$0 10	$0 30
Hugh Dickson. Pinkish apricot on cream ground	10	30
Primrose. (Burpee's.) Cream-yellow shade	10	35
White Spencer. (Burpee's.) One of the best whites	10	30
Eckford's Finest Mixed		
¼lb. 35 cts., 6 ozs. 50 cts., ½lb. 65 cts., lb. $1.25		20

SCABIOSA. Mourning Bride; Pincushion Flower. Extremely free flowering; splendid for beds and borders. Seed sown in July and August will make nice winter-flowering plants. Pkt.

- **Large-flowering Double.** A constant and free bloomer, the plants being masses of color throughout the summer $0 10
- **Large-flowering Double Semi-Dwarf.** Fine for beds. 1 ft. .. 05

STOCKS. Matthiola; Gilliflower. General favorite for bedding; excellent for pot-plants or cutting. Seeds sown under glass in March will supply bedding plants in light soils, and may be sown outside in April and May and will afford bloom from summer till frost. Delightfully fragrant.

- **Large-flowering Dwarf Bouquet** (Ten-Weeks Stock). Particularly suited for pot culture, beds or edging. Habit dwarf and bushy. Mixed Colors. Height about 8 inches .. 10
- **Cut-and-Come-Again Varieties.** A large, free-flowering class of pyramidal habit. Large flower-spikes and excellent for cutting; 90 per cent double flowers. Mixed colors 10

SUNFLOWER, Large Russian. ....Oz. 10 cts., lb. 35 cts... 05

VERBENA. A popular bedding plant; should be planted 15 inches apart in good soil. Seed should be soaked in warm water for an hour or two before sowing. Cover about ¼ inch deep and firm the soil. Water carefully. Seeds may germinate during a period of four weeks or more.

- **Finest Mixed** 10

VINCA. Periwinkle. Handsome plants about 1 foot high; dark glossy foliage; bloom constantly from June to frost. If sprays be cut and placed in water, all the buds will open, making them effective for a week. 1 to 1½ feet.

- **alba** 10
- **rosea** 10
- **Fine Mixed** 10

ZINNIA. Half-hardy annuals. The double-flowered varieties have attained elegance of form and the colors are glorious.

- **Double Lilliput.** Compact bushes, bearing small, perfectly double, pompon-shaped flowers of the brightest colors 10
- **Pompon.** The petals are piled in a symmetrical smooth cone. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson 10
- **elegans.** Fine mixed 05

Verbenas

Anemone (Windflower)

Hardy Perennials and Biennials

Pkt.

ADLUMIA cirrhosa. Allegheny Vine. Hardy biennial climber. Seeds itself $0 15

AGROSTEMMA coronaria. Mullein Pink. Free-flowering perennial. Crimson flowers 10

ANEMONE. Windflower. Pink and White 10

ANTIRRHINUM. Snapdragon. Fine for beds, borders, and cut-flowers. Although a perennial, it can be treated as an annual.
- **Large Yellow** 10
- **Large White** 10
- **Large Pink** 10
- **Large Maroon** 10
- **Mixed** 10

AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Easily grown, with fine range of color 10

BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. Flowers from early spring until well on into the summer. Needs protection in winter. Pink and white, mixed 15

CAMPANULA. Bellflower. White, Blue, and Pink. Each, 10
- **Fine Mixed** 10

DELPHINIUM formosum cœlestinum. Light pink to blue. 15
- **formosum.** Deep blue 10

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. Finest mixed colors 10

FORGET-ME-NOT. Myosotis. These charming little favorites succeed best in damp, shady situations, but will thrive in almost any soil.
- **palustris.** The true marsh Forget-me-not; blue flowers 10

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower. The coloring is gorgeous and the plants are indispensable for bedding and cutting. The faded flowers should be removed promptly, as they invariably seed and thus become a drain on the plant.
- **Fine Mixed.** Large, single flowers, in red, scarlet, yellow, and orange 05
- **picta Lorenziana.** New Double Gaillardia. Large, gay-colored, double flowers, useful for cutting. The colors embrace Sulphur, Golden Yellow, Orange, Amaranth and Claret ..... Each, 10

GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. White flowers; fine for bouquets. Will bloom the first year if planted early. 05

HOLLYHOCK, Single. Fine mixed 10
- **Double.** Fine mixed 10
- **Single** or **Double, Scarlet** 10
- **White** 10
- **Yellow** 10
- **Pink** 10
- **Maroon** 10

Pkt.

IMPATIENS Sultani. Mixed $0 25

LYCHNIS, Haageana Hybrids. Beautiful shades in mixture. Flowers are in form like a Maltese cross. They are suitable for borders and rockwork. 1 foot 15

PANSIES. Heartsease. Pansies prefer a light, rich soil and a partially shady, cool, and moist situation, producing, under such conditions, large, magnificently colored flowers, but they will thrive in almost any soil and situation and will give good returns. If planted in full sun exposure, mulch beds during the hot term and water freely. Faded flowers must be removed every few days to prevent seeding. Seed may be sown from July to September, and these plants protected over winter will flower early in spring and continue throughout the season. Spring-sown seed will flower from summer to fall. We offer a very complete collection of varieties and strains. **Finest Mixed** 10

PENTSTEMON. Many of these plants are hardy on dry soil. They are herbaceous, are fine plants for the border, clumps of them producing a splendid show.
- **Hartwegii hybrida grandiflora.** A splendid strain of bedding varieties, with gloxinia-like flowers, often 2 inches across. Very brilliant colors. 2 feet 15
- **Mixture of Many Varieties** 10

POPPIES, Iceland (Nudicaule). New Excelsior strain. Very graceful, dwarf plants containing over twenty shades. 1 foot 10
- **Poppies, Oriental.** Gigantic, dark scarlet flowers 15
- **Finest Mixed** 15

PYRETHRUM parthenifolium aureum. The well-known Golden Feather. Valuable for bedding, etc. ½ foot 10

STOKESIA cyanea (Cornflower Aster). Lavender-blue, aster-like flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Flowers freely from midsummer to frost and is one of the most interesting of all perennials. 1½ feet 10

SWEET WILLIAM. These make matchless border plants, with heads of bloom of great size and wonderful beauty.
- **Perfection, Single, Mixed.** A splendid strain; flowers of many bright colors, large size, and varied markings, including auricula-eyed varieties 05
- **Double, Mixed.** Fine double flowers, which, however, to our fancy, are not so beautiful as the single 10
- **Pink Beauty.** An extremely handsome variety with beautiful salmon-pink flowers, useful for bedding. The habit is bushy and compact and it keeps up a continuous succession of bloom 15
- **Scarlet Beauty.** This is similar to the above, but the flowers are of a rich scarlet 15

VIOLA cornuta. New Tufted Pansies. A first-class novelty. Flowers 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, on long, stiff stems. All hues from purest yellow to brightest scarlet and from the most delicate rose to the darkest purple. Flowers have three to five dark blotches and are frequently margined with a yellow or whitish band. The strain comes true from seed and blooms profusely. Separate colors or mixed. Pkt. 15 cts.

V. odorata. Sweet-scented Violet. Fragrant, early spring-blooming plants. Fine mixture. Seed germinates very slowly. Pkt. 15 cts.

WALLFLOWER (*Cheiranthus kewensis*). New, so-called annual varieties. These bloom four to five months after sowing and by making successional sowings flowers may be had almost the year round. Flowers fragrant; sulphur-yellow, passing gradually to orange-yellow and violet. Pkt. 15 cts.

Pansies

Vegetable Seed Department

PLANTING TABLE FOR VEGETABLE SEEDS

This table holds good for the latitude of Pittsburgh. Ten days must be allowed for each 100 miles north or south. The table is planned especially for the man with a small garden in which most or all of the work will be done by hand.

Name	When to Plant		Seeds Needed for 100 ft.	Planting Depth Inches	Distance Apart, Inches	Comment
	Indoors	Outdoors				
Asparagus	.....	April.	1 oz.	1	3 to 5	Give asparagus rich, well-drained soil.
Asparagus plants	.....	April–May.	50–80	8	12	Plant one-year-old roots and grow two years before cutting.
Beans, Bush	.....	May.	1 pt.	2	3 to 6 ft.	Make successive plantings.
Beans, Pole	.....	May.	½ pt.	2	3 to 4 ft.	Plant several kinds to determine which succeeds best in your soil.
Beets	.....	April–August	2 oz.	1	18	Allow for Beet greens.
Cabbage, Early	March.	May.	¼ oz.	½	18	Sow in hotbed and transplant in March.
Cabbage, Late	.....	May.	¼ oz.	½	24	Be sure to try the Savoy. It is unrivaled
Carrot	.....	April–July.	1 oz.	½	3 to 8	Plant for succession.
Cauliflower	March.	May.	¼ oz.	½	20	Likes a cool, rich, moist soil.
Celery	March.	May, June.	¼ oz.	⅛	4 to 8	Grow Golden Self-blanching for early, and Winter Queen later.
Corn	April	May, June.	¼ pt.	1½	30 to 35	Plant every two weeks for succession.
Cucumber	March.	April–July.	½ oz.	1	Hills 4 ft.	Get early "cukes" by starting seeds in house or coldframe.
Eggplant	March.	April, May.	⅓ oz.	½	16 to 24	Needs a long season.
Endive	.....	April-September.	1 oz.	½	6 to 12	Tie up the leaves two weeks before wanted.
Kale	.....	May.	1 oz.	½	24	Kale is best after the frost has touched it.
Lettuce	Feb.–March.	April–Aug. 10.	½ oz.	¼	6	Must be grown rapidly to be good.
Onions	Feb.	April.	1 oz.	½	3	Keep ground cultivated.
Parsley	.....	April.	½ oz.	¼	6	Soak the seed over night in lukewarm water.
Parsnip	.....	April.	½ oz.	½	6	
Peas	.....	March–June.	1 qt.	2½	Thick	Make the ground very fine and plant for succession.
Peppers	March.	May, June.	¼ oz.	½	2 ft.	Must be started under cover.
Pumpkin	.....	May–July.	½ oz.	1½	Hills 6 ft.	Plant among the corn or in compost heap.
Radish	Feb.–March.	April-September.	1 oz.	½	2	Plant every ten days for a long season.
Rhubarb Roots	.....	Spring or Fall.	30 oz.	3	3 ft.	Rhubarb craves heavy feeding, with manure every fall.
Salsify, or Oyster Plant.	.....	April.	1 oz.	1	5	May be left in the ground like parsnips until spring.
Spinach	.....	Mar.–May & Oct.	1 oz.	1	3	Sow in fall, cover with litter.
Squash	.....	May–June.	½ oz.	1½	Hills 5 ft.	
Tomato	March	May–June.	¼ oz.	½	36	Feed the plants during the season.
Turnip	.....	April–July.	½ oz.	½	4	Sow every two weeks for succession.

Prices of all Vegetable Seeds include postage paid by us

ARTICHOKE

Scales and bottom of flower-heads used as a salad, or like asparagus. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Roots, see page 42.

ASPARAGUS

A bed once properly made and planted will last for years. Plenty of fertilizer should be well trenched in to a depth of 2 feet or more. The roots should be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, setting them a foot apart in rows 2, 2½ or 3 feet apart, with the crowns from 4 to 6 inches below the surface of the bed. Asparagus seed may be sown directly in the permanent bed, and the plants thinned as they grow; or it may be sown elsewhere, and the seedlings transplanted the second year.

Asparagus

Giant Argenteuil. A French variety of mammoth size. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts.

Palmetto. Early; stalks fine in size and quality; regular in growth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts.

Colossal. Very large; deep green; stalks tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts.

Columbian Mammoth White. Stalks pure white. Of extra-fine quality and very tender, without a trace of stringiness; flavor is of the best. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼lb. 25c.

Barr's Mammoth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. By planting Asparagus Roots instead of the seeds, much time can be saved in getting the shoots ready for table or market. Plant in spring, as early as possible. See Vegetable Roots, page 42.

BROCCOLI

Requires the same treatment as cauliflower. Tender, white, and of delicate flavor. An ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

White Cape. Creamy white; medium, compact; sure to form heads; delicate flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "Sprouts" resemble miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant.

Long Island Improved. The finest strain. We offer the choicest Long Island-grown seed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. $1.50.

Perfection. The stems are thickly set with the Sprouts, which grow 1 or 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. $1.20.

Paris Market. Half-dwarf, but bearing a large crop of handsome, round, hard Sprouts. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. $1.20.

Danish Prize. The stalks are large, thick and close-jointed, so that the Sprouts, set thickly on the stalk, develop at about the same time. Pkt. 15 cts.

BEANS, DWARF BUSH or SNAP

Extra-Early Red Valentine. Pods are very fleshy, round, and saddle-backed, with only slight strings. Bushes grow uniformly about 15 inches in height. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Stringless Green-Pod. Pods round and straight, 4 to 5 inches long, rich green, tender and brittle. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Round Yellow Six Weeks. Fleshy pods, brittle and tender. Pods flat, about 6 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Rust-proof Golden Wax. Pods rather flat, but of good quality; light golden yellow; quite brittle, with only slight strings when young. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 65 cts.

White Wax. Pods bright lemon-yellow; brittle and entirely stringless; seed large, pure white. Is most desirable as a shell Bean both for summer and winter use. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Pencil-Pod Black Wax. Magnificent straight pods, 6 to 7 inches long, light golden yellow in color, beautifully rounded, meaty, and deeply saddle-backed; flesh brittle, solid and entirely stringless; fine, mild flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 60 cts.

BEANS, DWARF or BUSH LIMA

These are especially desirable for the home garden, as a good supply of Lima Beans may be produced without the expense of furnishing poles, and the Bush Limas come into bearing two to four weeks earlier than the pole varieties of similar type.

One pint will plant 60 to 75 feet of row, according to distance between plants.

Burpee Improved. The pods are truly enormous in size, borne abundantly and well filled with handsome Beans. It differs from the other strains of Bush Lima in having uniformly much larger pods, producing more Beans, while both pods and Beans are not only larger in size but also considerably thicker. The plants are uniformly upright. The pods measure 5 to 6 inches long by 1¼ inches wide. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 65 cts.

Fordhook. One of the heaviest croppers of all the Lima Beans; pods large, filled with good-sized, sweet, tender Beans. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 65 cts.

BEANS, POLE or RUNNING

These are of strong growth, and need stout poles on which to climb. They require a longer season in which to mature than do the bush varieties, but by reason of their stronger growth are more productive, and. growing on poles, are more easily gathered.

Kentucky Wonder, or **Old Homestead.** The pods, 7 to 9 inches long, are solidly meaty, stringless when young, and of finest quality. If pods are gathered as they mature, the vines will continue to bear to the end of the season. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

King of the Garden. A strong grower. The pods frequently contain five or six very large Beans. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Scarlet Runner. Of strong, quick growth, bearing large sprays of bright scarlet pea-like flowers. When fully ripened the dry Beans are of bright scarlet, heavily blotched with purple. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 55 cts.

GARDEN BEETS

The soil best suited for the Beet is a deep, light, and rich loam. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; five to six pounds to an acre.

Crosby's Egyptian. Roots are smooth and round in form. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Detroit Dark Red. Blood-red; flesh dark red, zoned with a lighter shade. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Perfection Blood Turnip. Flesh dark crimson, and remains tender and brittle after a season's growth. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Dewing's Improved. Quite early, round turnip-shaped, of good size, with deeply colored flesh. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

If cut when small, the tops of all varieties of Beets may be used for "greens," like the Swiss Chard

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET

Large-ribbed White. Grown for the broad white leaf-stalks, which are bunched and cooked in the same manner as asparagus. The young leaves may be gathered also and are delicious when cooked like spinach. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 70 cts.

Lucullus. The stalks are as thick and broad as those of rhubarb, heavily ribbed and from 10 to 12 inches long below the leaf. The leafy portion of the foliage is cooked and served in the same manner as spinach. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

MANGEL-WURZEL

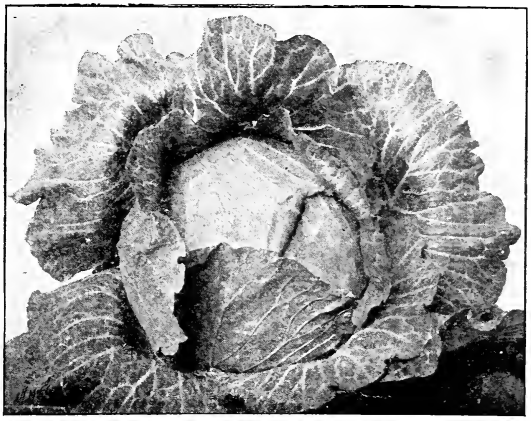
Giant Half-Sugar. Average 10 to 12 inches long. The flesh is pure white, firm, and very sweet. Oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts.

CABBAGE

Seed sown in hotbed or greenhouse about February 15 will give plants large enough to transplant into hotbeds about March 10. Set them 2 to 3 inches apart, each way, and as soon as they become well established, remove the glass for part of the day, to harden them for final transplanting into the open ground, increasing the exposure daily until April 10 to 20, when the final transplanting may be made.

Burpee's Allhead Early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and the most uniform in color, form, and size of any variety. It is really an all-the-year-round Cabbage, being equally good for winter if seed is sown about July 20. We offer only the choicest American-grown seed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Early Summer. Heads large, solid, roundish, flat; stands a long while after maturity without bursting. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts.



Early Summer Cabbage

Cabbage, continued

Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The best all-round Savoy. Heads beautifully blanched and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 60 cts.

All-Season, or **Succession.** Large and thick; good for early and late crop. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 55 cts.

Premium Flat Dutch. Large, flat heads, tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts.

Danish Round Head. The heads are perfectly round, from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. The leaves composing the heads are of an unusually deep purplish red. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 65 cts.

True Danish Ballhead. The most popular Cabbage for winter market. We are convinced that this most carefully grown strain of seed we offer surpasses in even growth and heading, as well as in uniform size and solidity of heads, any other strain of the so-called "Hollander Cabbage." The magnificent heads are nearly round in form, very hardy and solid; they keep in finest condition when buried through the winter, coming out solid in spring. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 60 cts.

Early Winnigstadt. Heads are pointed, and the leaves are rich, dark green, slightly glossy, most tightly folded, the heads being the hardest of any early cabbage. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

CARROTS

Sow the seed early in the spring, firming the soil down over it. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill; four pounds will sow an acre.

Guerande, or **Oxheart.** Fine flavor and a heavy cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 70 cts.

Chantenay. A half-long variety; medium early, heavy cropper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 70 cts.

Improved Long Orange. Probably the best of the long varieties; good keeper and of exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Early Short Horn, or **Scarlet.** One of the earliest, growing about 3 inches in length. Is blunt or stump-rooted and is of very good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 80 cts.

FOR STOCK-FEEDING

These are grown for feeding to stock during the winter months and are desirable when used in connection with grain and dry forage.

Improved Short White. Has a very large root, 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the top and gradually tapering throughout the length of 6 to 8 inches. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

The **Large White** and **Large Yellow Belgian Carrots** produce large roots, 3 to 4 inches in diameter at the top and 8 to 10 inches in length. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

CRESS

Extra-curled, or **Pepper Grass.** Of pleasant, pungent flavor; the leaves can be cut several times. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts.

Water Cress. A perennial aquatic, which grows well in any running stream. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture for Cauliflower and cabbage is essentially the same, but to the former extra care given in applying fertilizers and moisture well repays the gardener. Sow the seeds for early and late crops as directed for cabbage, but do not set the early plants in the open field too soon. An ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

Best Early. The earliest and best quick-growing Cauliflower. The plants are of strong growth, with erect, pointed, dark green leaves growing closely about the heads which are a pure snowy white, with very close, compact curd of extra-fine quality. Pkt. 20 cts., ¼oz. $1.25.

Early Snowball. This is a popular extra-early strain of dwarf, compact growth. Pkt. 20 cts., ¼oz. $1.

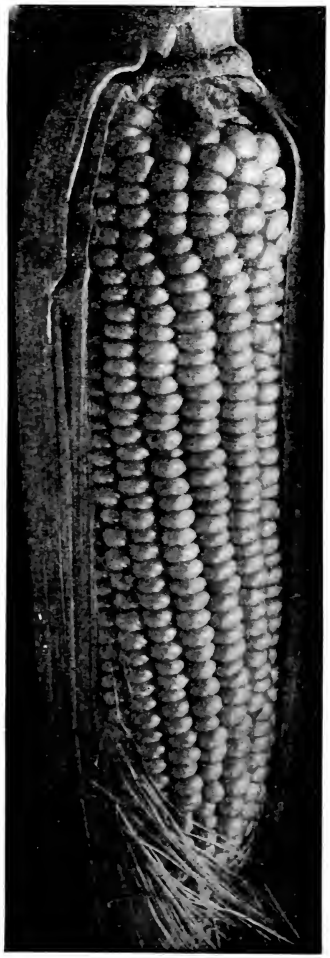
CELERY

Seed for early crops should be sown in hotbeds about March 15. The plants may be either thinned to give them room to grow, or transplanted to another bed to grow until it is time to plant them in the open ground. When the plants are large enough, transplant them to shallow trenches or furrows, from 4 to 6 feet apart, according to the variety grown, setting the plants 6 inches apart in the rows and pressing the soil firmly around them. Blanching consists of drawing earth up to the stalks at intervals of about two weeks, until all but the tops of the plants are covered. An ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Golden Self-blanching. Stalks beautiful golden yellow; quite crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.

White Plume. Easily blanched, and one of the very handsomest sorts grown. Pkt. 10 cts.

Winter Queen. Of medium height and strong, robust growth, and of delicious nutty flavor. Pkt. 10 cts.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

CORN

Sweet or Sugar

Plant in hills 3 to 4 feet apart each way, five or six kernels to a hill; or in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, scattering the seeds thinly in the rows. The taller growing the variety, the richer should be the soil and the wider the space allowed for development. One quart will plant 200 hills.

Golden Bantam. Very early and of finest quality; ears small, grains golden yellow; very productive. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Early Cosmopolitan. Second-early; ears 8 to 9 inches long; cob pure white. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts.

Crosby's Early Sugar. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 55 cts.

Cory. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 50 cts.

Country Gentleman. Ears large, and filled with irregularly placed kernels. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 60 cts.

Stowell's Evergreen. The leading main-crop variety. Well known in every market and garden. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 55 cts.

POP-CORN, White Rice. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 40 cts.

CUCUMBERS

Plant the seed in the open ground after the weather has become warm and settled, in well-enriched hills about 4 feet apart each way, and, as soon as all danger from insects is over, thin the plants to leave four of the strongest in each hill. For succession, sow at intervals of every two weeks until midsummer. An ounce of seed will plant 100 hills; two pounds will plant an acre.

Extra-Early Green Prolific, or **Boston Pickling.** Chiefly grown for producing medium-sized pickles. If the fruits are gathered as soon as large enough, the vines will continue bearing through a long season. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

Fordhook Famous. Perfectly smooth and very dark green, the handsome fruits measure 12 to 18 inches long; they are always straight—never turn yellow, and are very solid. The flesh is a greenish white, firm, crisp, and of most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Japanese Climbing. Vines can be trained on a trellis or on poles which insures earlier ripening of the fruit. Cucumbers are from 12 to 16 inches long, with a dark green, smooth skin. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

West India Gherkin. Used exclusively for pickling. Fruits 2 to 3 inches in length. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Arlington White Spine. Average 7 to 8 inches in length, straight and of a rich dark green color. Flesh white, crisp, and solid. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Early Russian. This is the earliest. Fruits are 3 inches in length, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.

CORN SALAD

This is a hardy winter salad, the small leaves being served like lettuce during the cool fall and early winter months. One ounce of seed will plant 50 feet of row.

Large Round-leaved, Large-seeded. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

EGGPLANT

Sow seed in March in a hotbed in light, rich soil, or they may be started in a box in the sunny window of a warm room. Sow thinly, and when young plants show two or three leaves, transplant to stand 3 inches apart each way; or, if growing indoors set them in small flower-pots. Kept constantly warm and moist they will make fine large plants by the time the weather is warm enough to set them outdoors, which should not be done until the trees are out in full leaf. Set plants in rich soil 2 feet apart each way. Hoe frequently to keep soil loose and fine. As season advances the soil about the plants should be covered with a mulch of hay or straw 2 inches deep to preserve moisture. Four ounces of seed will produce sufficient plants for an acre.

Fordhook Spineless Strain of New York Improved. An improved strain of the old New York Purple. Fruits large and entirely free from spines. Pkt. 10 cts.

Black Beauty. Ten days to two weeks earlier than New York Purple; fruits fully as large and solid. Pkt. 15 cts.

ENDIVE

For early, the seed should be sown in April, in drills, 15 inches apart, and the seedlings thinned to stand 12 inches apart in the rows. Sowings for the main crop may be made in June and July. The inner leaves are blanched by tying the tips of the outer ones together. An ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill.

Large Green Curled (Ruffec). Dark green leaves, very crisp and tender; early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Broad-leaved Batavian (Escarolle). The broad, thick leaves make excellent salads when blanched. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Moss-curled. Has finely curled leaves. Tender and excellent quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.

KALE, or BORECOLE

An ounce of seed will sow about 200 feet of drill.

Dwarf German Greens (Siberian Kale). Generally sown broadcast, but can be sown in drills a foot apart in August. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Dwarf Curled Green Scotch. Bright green, tender and elegantly curled. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Tall Curled Green Scotch. Deep green, curly leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

KOHLRABI (Turnip-Rooted Cabbage)

The young plants are grown in the same manner as cabbage, and when well started should be set in rich soil 10 to 12 inches apart each way. The bulbs are gathered as soon as they are of good size and while the flesh is still crisp and tender, being cooked and served in the same manner as turnips. One ounce should produce about 4,000 plants.

Early White Vienna. Small; extra early. The best for table use. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Early Purple Vienna. Most largely grown for table use in Germany. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Green, or **White.** Large green bulbs, good for table use and stock-feeding. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts.

LEEK

The flavor of the Leek is greatly improved by freezing, and the large stems can be kept in excellent condition until well on in the spring. One ounce will plant 100 feet of row.

Broad London, or **Large American Flag.** Large, thick stems of sweet flavor when properly blanched. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Monstrous Carentan. Of large size, with broad flat leaves. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

LETTUCE

Seed for the first outdoor crop is usually sown in hotbeds in February, and the seedlings transplanted to the garden in April, 8 to 12 inches apart in rows 12 inches apart. For a succession until frost, sow in drills in the open ground at intervals of every two or three weeks, and thin the plants to stand 6 to 8 inches apart. Cultivate frequently. Half an ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill and produce about 1,500 plants.

Black-seeded Big Boston. A fine forcing varie y for coldframes during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, often 10 to 12 inches across, and succeeds better in a cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Grand Rapids. Makes large, compact bunches of light leaves with fringed edges. It is useful also for outdoor planting during spring and fall. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Iceberg. Leaves crisp and tender when grown in early spring or midsummer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Deacon, or **San Francisco Market.** Stands hot weather better than any other of the rich butter varieties and is justly most popular. Firm heads, nearly as large and almost as solid as a cabbage. Light green outside, the inner blanched portion beautiful cream-yellow. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Early Dutch Speckled Butter. Very solid little heads. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 70 cts.

Early Curled Simpson, or **Silesia.** Most popular for family gardens; fine for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Black-seeded Simpson. Larger in size and lighter in color than the preceding; fine for cutting. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

COS or CELERY LETTUCE

(Salade Romaine)

This is a very distinct type of Lettuce, extremely popular in Europe, but not so well known in this country as it should be. The plants are of erect growth, forming a tall, slightly oblong bunch of large crisp leaves. The ends of the leaves generally fold over at the top and blanch the inner leaves to a snowy whiteness and brittle crispness without extra care.

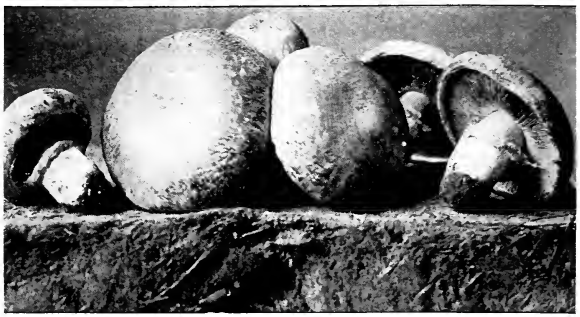
Eclipse, or **Express.** An extra-early sort, growing about 6 inches in height, with the leaves very closely folded together. Pkt. 10 cts.

Paris White. A tall, later sort having very long leaves. Pkt. 10 cts.

MARTYNIA, or UNICORN PLANT

The hairy seed-pods are gathered while young and tender and pickled in vinegar like small cucumbers. One ounce will plant about 200 hills.

Proboscidea. Tender pods for pickling. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.



Mushrooms and Spawn

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Pure-Culture Spawn. Produced under the new selection method recently discovered. The only method which makes possible the segregation of varieties. Is received absolutely fresh at frequent intervals. This Spawn will produce Mushrooms of a specific variety. Selected with special reference to size, color and prolificness. We keep on hand the white, cream-white, brown and light brown. Each brick weighs from 1¼ to 1½ pounds, and will spawn 9 square feet of beds. Positively the most vigorous and best Spawn on the market.

Direct. (The Best.) These bricks are inoculated direct from the laboratory without transfer. Per brick 30 cts., 5 bricks $1.35.

Mammoth Strain. (Direct Brick.) This new strain produces larger Mushrooms than the preceding. White and Cream-white. Each color, per brick 35 cts., 5 bricks $1.50.

Standard Brick. Per brick 30 cts., 5 bricks $1.35.

MUSTARD

This plant is of the easiest cultivation and should be grown in every garden, as the fresh young leaves give an appetizing relish to all salads, while, when cooked and served like spinach, it makes one of our finest boiling-greens. One ounce will sow 100 feet of row.

White. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 20 cts.

Giant Southern Curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts.

Chinese. The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts.

OKRA, or GUMBO

Okra is used largely in the southern states, stewed as a separate dish, and also to give consistency to soups, stews, etc. The seed should be sown thinly in a shallow drill, and when the young plants are well started they should be thinned out to stand 1 foot apart in the row. The plants generally grow 3 to 4 feet in height and produce the edible pods at each leaf-joint on the stalk. One ounce will plant 100 feet of row.

Dwarf Prolific. Strong in growth; early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts. ¼lb. 30 cts.

Lady Finger. Long, slender pods of pale green. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts.

White Velvet. Long pods, round, smooth and of velvety white. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts.

Kleckley's Favorite. The pods average 6 inches in length; white; exceptionally tender, of fine flavor and fleshy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 30 cts.

Perfected Perkins' Long-Pod. Handsome green and of the best quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts.

ONION

Large Onions can be grown either from seed planted in drills early in the spring and properly thinned when well started in growth, or from small sets or bulbs grown in a previous season. It is cheaper to grow your main supply of Onions direct from the seed. In most sections the Onion plant is entirely hardy where planted in well-drained ground which will be free from standing water or ice during the winter months. One ounce should be sufficient to plant 200 feet of row, if large Onions are desired.

Onions, continued

Large Red Wethersfield. The standard winter sort for market. Bulbs large, flat and very solid; outer skin purplish red; white flesh. Bears large crops of even-sized Onions of fine quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Prizetaker. Bulbs very large, round and handsome; rich yellow skin and mild, sweet, pure white flesh; quite free from stiff necks; yields enormously. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 55 cts., ¼lb. $1.75.

Southport Red Globe. (Special Stock.) Produced from fine market Onions of the very best form and richest coloring. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 55 cts., ¼lb. $1.75.

Southport White Globe. (True Strain.) Of true globe form, the Onions are 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, with a thin delicate skin of purest paper-whiteness. The flesh is crisp, fine-grained, snowy white in color and of very mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts., ¼lb. $1.80.

Southport Yellow Globe. Similar to White Globe, save that the large Onions are light straw color. Pkt. 10c., oz. 55c., ¼lb. $1.65.

White Portugal, or **Silverskin.** Largely grown for sets. Bulbs large, with silvery white skin and sweet, tender, white flesh. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 55 cts., ¼lb. $1.65.

White Queen, or **White Pearl.** Earliest of all, pure paper-white, small, averaging only 1½ inches in diameter, and are most mild in flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 60 cts.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Bulbs of fine shape and good size, while the yield per acre is enormous, averaging from 600 to 800 bushels, on good soil, with good culture. Thin, yellow skin and mild, fine-grained, white flesh. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼lb. $1.35.

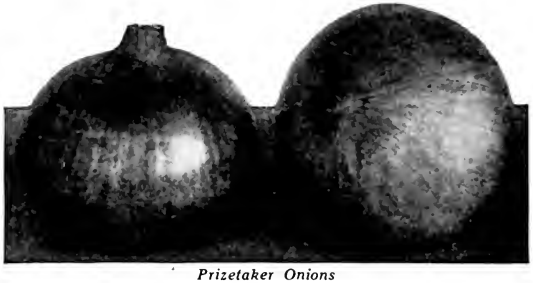
ONION SETS

White. For early use. } Prices on application.
Yellow Globe Danvers. }

PARSLEY

The seed is slow to germinate, and should be sown as early as possible, in drills 12 inches apart, thinning plants in rows 4 to 6 inches apart.

Fern-leaved. This is most exquisite in form and color; invaluable as a garnishing plant. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.



Prizetaker Onions

Parsley, continued

Extra-curled Dwarf, or **Emerald.** The moss-like leaves, of a handsome bright green color, are finely curled. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

Turnip-rooted, or **Hamburg.** The edible portion is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip, and is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

PARSNIP

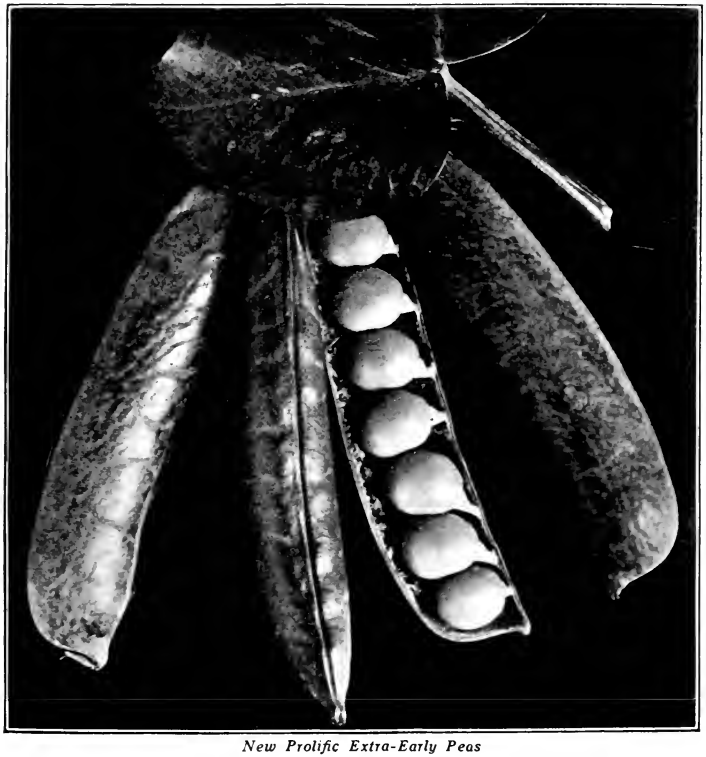
Sow the seed in drills 15 inches apart, as early as possible in spring, and thin the plants until they are 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of drill.

Improved Hollow Crown. Tender and sweet; always good and in demand. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Guernsey. Roots shorter but thicker than the preceding; in other respects similar. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Early Short Round. The earliest; of good quality; small size; used for bunching with herbs. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Offenham Market. A very heavy cropper, easily gathered and of most excellent quality; sweet and tender for table use and excellent for stock-feeding. It is the best hollow-crowned Parsnip for shallow soils. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.



New Prolific Extra-Early Peas

PEAS

All smooth-seeded Peas may be planted as early in the spring as the soil can be prepared for them, being very hardy. Sow for the first crop as early as practicable, and for successions at intervals of about two weeks until June. Late sowings, however, do not yield so well as early ones. Sow in drills about 2 to 3 inches deep, and from 2 to 4 feet apart, according to variety, taller sorts requiring more room than dwarf ones. Wrinkled Peas are not so hardy as the smooth sorts, and should not be sown quite so early. One quart of seed will plant about 100 feet of drill.

New Prolific Extra-Early. A large-podded extra-early, bearing more pods to the plant than any other similar strain. The vines average 24 to 30 inches high and produce pods singly. One picking will take nearly three-fourths of the crop, and a second picking, which follows about three days later, will take the balance. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 45 cts.

American Wonder. A dwarf variety, growing 8 to 10 inches high; one of the earliest. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Nott's Excelsior. The pods average 3 inches in length, and are well filled to the squared ends with large Peas of unusually sweet flavor. Early. Pkt. 10c., lb. 45c.

Champion of England. Vines grow 4 to 5 feet high, and are very productive; pods well filled with Peas of delicious flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., lb. 55 cts.

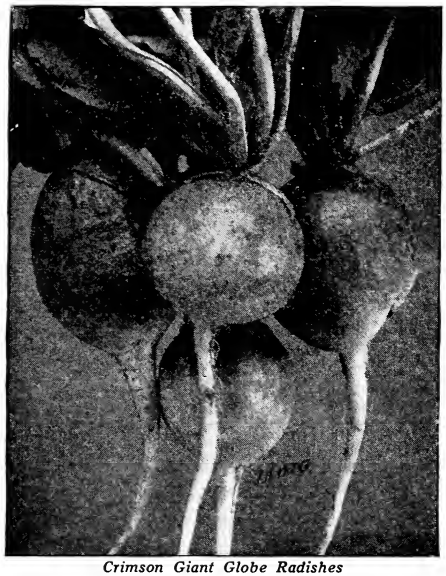
Telephone. A tall-growing late sort, 3½ to 4 feet in height; pods large size; six or seven large Peas of delicious flavor. Continues in bearing for quite a long time. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Bliss' Everbearing. Very prolific; vines grow 2½ to 3 feet in height; the pods, 2¾ to 3 inches long, are well filled with quite large Peas of excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 45 cts.

Horsford's Market-Garden. The vine is of medium height; very productive and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., lb. 45 cts.

EDIBLE-PODDED PEAS

Mammoth Melting Sugar. Extra fine, tender, sweet; vine grows tall; very prolific. Pkt. 20 cts., lb. 75 cts



Crimson Giant Globe Radishes

PEPPERS

In the northern states seed should be planted early in the spring, so that the plants may be well started in growth before the weather is warm enough to set them in the open ground. The Pepper is a warmth-loving plant and should be encouraged to make a quick growth by giving light, rich soil. Thoroughly decayed manure or rich compost is the best medium in which to start the seed. If the ground in which they are planted outdoors is stiff or heavy, each plant should have a shovelful or more of well-rotted manure in the hill. One ounce will produce about 1,500 plants.

Ruby King. Plant is 2 feet high and bears large crops of handsome scarlet fruits; flesh thick, sweet and mild. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 75 cts.

Neapolitan Large Early. Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large mild Pepper. Fruits may be gathered the last of June from seed sown early in spring. The first average 4½ inches in circumference by 4 inches long, the later fruits growing a little larger; they are thick-meated and unusually mild and sweet. The flesh and skin are bright red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Long Red Cayenne. True Cayenne. Hot and pungent. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.

Tabasco. Of tall, bush-like growth 3 to 4 feet in height, producing an immense number of small, slender, very hot and fiery fruits one inch in length and vivid scarlet in coloring. Pkt. 10 cts., ½oz. 40 cts., oz. 75 cts.

PUMPKINS

Pumpkins can be grown easily among a crop of sweet or field corn or wherever there is ample room for the vines to spread. In the small garden they can be grown by planting the seed near a paling fence or some low building over which the vines can run without interfering with other crops in the garden. In the field, plant 10 feet apart each way. One ounce will plant 25 to 50 hills.

Small Sugar. Fruits of small size, averaging about 10 inches in diameter, of excellent keeping qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange-yellow, flesh very sweet; one of the best for pies. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts.

Golden, or **Yellow Cushaw.** Yellow skin; flesh thick, fine-grained and of excellent quality. Good for either table use or feeding to cattle. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Quaker Pie. Broad, pear-shaped to slightly oval in form; rich, creamy buff skin; flesh very fine-grained and rich in flavor. Very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Pumpkins, continued

Big Tom, or **Improved Large Field.** Fruits will average 15 to 20 inches in diameter; round or slightly oval in form. Smooth, hard, reddish-orange skin, slightly ribbed, with rich orange-yellow flesh. Frequently grown among corn. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts.

Japanese. Similar in size and form to the well-known Cushaw, but the skin is a deep green, with dark stripes, turning to a rich golden yellow, and seeds are marked with curious indentations resembling the characters of the Japanese alphabet. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

Golden Oblong. Very hardy and productive; Pumpkins 15 to 20 inches in length and 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Skin of a rich golden orange, thin but tough, making it almost as good a keeper for winter as the hard-shelled squashes. Flesh is light golden yellow, of very rich, fine quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT

Sow the seed early and, when the plants are large enough, thin them to 4 or 5 inches apart. The next spring or fall transplant them 3 feet apart each way in deep, rich soil. For forcing, take up some large roots and place them in a dark corner of the cellar or greenhouse.

Myatt's Victoria. Late; stalks thick and large; useful especially to prolong the season. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

Linnæus. Early, large, and of good quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

RHUBARB ROOTS. We can also supply young roots of the above varieties which, if planted in good soil early in the spring, will make a strong growth and yield stalks for market the following spring. Prices on page 42.

RADISHES

To be crisp and tender, Radishes must grow quickly; whenever growth is checked by drought or cold weather, they become tough and pithy. Rich, light sandy soil suits them best. For the forcing crop sow seeds in hotbeds in rows 5 or 6 inches apart and thin the plants as the ground becomes warm. An ounce of seed will sow about 75 feet of drill.

EARLY CRISP RADISHES

Scarlet Button. Earliest. Small, round; bright red; matures quickly, often from 18 to 20 days after sowing seed; quite small top and well suited for growing under glass. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Crimson Giant Globe. Deep globe in form; 2 inches in depth; 1½ inches in diameter, with thin, tender skin of a deep crimson. The flesh is purest white, crisp and of mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

French Breakfast. Color bright carmine with clear white in the lower portion; very tender and mild. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Scarlet Turnip, White Tip. A popular, quick-growing variety. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

White Box. Turnip-shaped, pure white Radish; early; fine for forcing and outdoors. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

White Icicle. The finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. Planted in spring the Radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days. Crisp and tender when young, and retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other first-early variety. It is excellently adapted for forcing purposes or successive sowings in the open ground. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. One of the most popular of the long Radishes; ready in about twenty-five days after sowing the seed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

White Delicious, or **Delicacy.** Half-long, oval, tapering to a point; solid, crisp, tender and of mild flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Cincinnati Market. Scarlet; small top; very early and probably the best long red variety for forcing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 55 cts.

Round Black Spanish. Globe-shaped; white-fleshed; piquant flavor. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 55 cts.

WINTER RADISHES

These grow to large size, have firm hard flesh and can be kept in good condition for use all winter by packing the roots in moist sand or soil in a cool cellar before the ground freezes in the fall. To have them crisp and free from woodiness the seed should not be planted until late in the summer, as, if planted too early, the roots would be apt to become hard and woody before it is time to put them away in the fall.

California Mammoth White Winter. Of large size; fine flavor; tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts.

New White Chinese, or **Celestial.** Of immense size, but crisp and tender. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 55 cts.

Chinese Rose, or **Scarlet China.** Excellent; good keeper. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 55 cts.

SALSIFY (Vegetable Oyster)

Seed should be sown early in the spring in shallow drills 15 inches apart, and when well started should be thinned out to stand 4 to 6 inches apart in the row. Use one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Long White. Roots tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.

Sandwich Island Mammoth. Double the size and weight of roots of the old variety; superior in quality and delicate in flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. $1.

SORREL

Broad-leaved. This is the best variety, and is cultivated for its leaves, which possess a very fine flavor boiled and served like spinach. The leaves can be gathered for use at any time after the roots are well started in growth. It also makes delicious soup. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts.

Long-standing Thick-leaved Spinach

SPINACH

For early use, sow very early in spring, and for succession, at intervals. The main crop for spring and winter use should be sown in September and the plants covered for winter. An ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill.

Long-standing Thick-leaved. Has large, thick, fleshy, crimped leaves of the Savoy style. Tender and of good flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Victoria. Foliage thick, broad, dark green; remains in prime condition two to three weeks after other sorts have run to seed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Norfolk Savoy. Hardy and well adapted for winter crops. Leaves large and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage; tender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Prickly, or **Winter.** For fall sowing. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

Red or Golden Hubbard Squash

SQUASH

Squash seed should be planted about the same time and in much the same manner as cucumbers and melons. The hills should be 9 feet apart each way, slightly elevated and highly manured. Bush varieties may be planted closer together. Use plenty of seed, as the bugs will destroy some plants. An ounce of seed will plant from twenty to thirty hills.

Boston Marrow. A large-fruited, hard-shelled sort for winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong-running growth, very productive. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts.

Early White Bush, Scalloped. This is the white Patty Pan or "Cymling" of the South. The plants are of true bush growth, producing fruit ready for use very early in the summer. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts.

Early Yellow Bush, Scalloped. Yellow Patty Pan. Similar in growth and fruit to the preceding, but has skin of a deep orange. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts.

Giant Crookneck. Very early; the Squashes grow 18 inches to 2 feet in length. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.

Golden Summer Crookneck. Plants of true bush growth, very early-fruiting and productive. The Squashes are of the popular Crookneck type, rich golden yellow, thickly warted. Pkt. 5 cts. oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

Long White Marrow, or **Vegetable Marrow.** Rather late; fruits large; skin smooth and creamy white. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., ¼lb. 50c.

Mammoth Whale. This is the Jumbo of the Squash family. It is an extra-large-fruited sort, quite distinct in form and appearance. The Squashes grow from 2½ to 3 feet in length, with a slight neck at the stem end. The skin is of a dark olive-green, with slight stripes of a lighter tinge. Flesh firm and solid, of beautiful orange-yellow and excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts.

Pie Squash, or **Winter Luxury Pumpkin.** Smooth, rounded form, with rather thin, tender skin. The flesh is very thick, sweet, fine-flavored, and excellent for pies. Pkt. 10c., oz. 25c., ¼lb. 60c.

Red or **Golden Hubbard.** The heavily warted skin is of a rich orange-yellow, turning to deep salmon-red when ripened. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 60 cts.

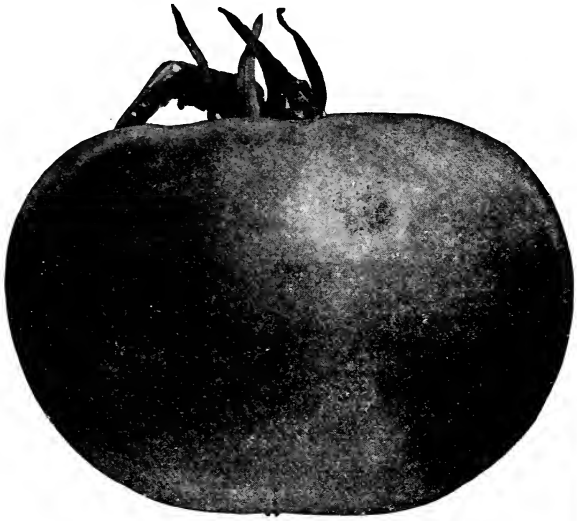
True Hubbard. Large; dark green, warted skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts.

TOMATOES

For early use, sow in February or March, in hotbeds, or in boxes or pots set in the warm window. When the seedlings are about 2 inches high, transplant them to pots or in rows 4 to 5 inches apart, keeping the temperature at about 60 degrees. Subsequent transplanting will make them branching and stocky, but do not set them in the open ground until all danger from frost is past; then plant them in a warm, sunny place, and water them freely until they are well established. Some support which will keep the fruit above the ground and free from dirt should be given all plants. An ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

Acme. Fruit crimson, large, smooth, solid, never cracking. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

Burpee's Dwarf Giant. Of the largest size, very solid and meaty and of the very best quality. It is entirely free from the sharp, acid taste usually found in the dwarf Tomatoes. The growth of the plant is very strong and vigorous. Pkt. 20 cts., oz. 80 cts.



Ponderosa Tomato

Tomatoes, continued

Chalk's Early Jewel. Extra early; bright red. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.
Dwarf Stone. A low-growing sort, bearing unusually large-sized, bright scarlet fruits. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.
Livingston's Globe. Globe-shaped purple fruits. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts.
Matchless. Fruits cardinal-red, solid, smooth, free from core and of the finest flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts.
Ponderosa. Vines strong, producing large quantities of solid, fleshy fruits with small seed-cells and of a fine, sweet flavor. Pkt. 15 cts., oz. 75 cts.

SMALL-FRUITED TOMATOES

Yellow Plum. The fruits average 2 inches in length and 1 inch in diameter, of a bright lemon-yellow; fleshy and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.
Red Pear-shaped. This is a leading favorite for preserves and also to make "Tomato figs." The fruit is bright red, of true pear shape, and of rich distinct flavor. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.

TURNIPS

For early, sow as soon as the ground can be prepared, in drills 15 inches apart, and thin the plants to stand 8 inches apart. Sow for succession at intervals of a fortnight, until the last week in July, and from that time onward until the last of August sow for main crop. An ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of drill.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. Grown largely for fall and winter crops. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts.
Red-Top White Globe. A fine globe-shaped table Turnip. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.
Early White Flat Dutch Strap-leaved. Popular early. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.
Early Red, or **Purple-Top Strap-leaved.** Standard early. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts.
Large Yellow, or **Amber Globe.** Fine for table and feeding. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.
White Egg. Of handsome, oval form, with thin, white skin. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.

RUTABAGA, SWEDE or RUSSIAN TURNIP

Golden Neckless. The roots attain a large size, are almost globular, being slightly oblong; the flesh is yellow, solid, and of finest quality. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 25 cts., ¼lb. 75 cts.
Improved Purple-Top Yellow, or **Imperial Hardy.** Large, globe-shaped bulbs of rich purplish coloring in the upper portions and a deep yellow below the soil. Very smooth, with a single, small, tap-root at the base. Flesh richly colored, fine-grained and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 30 cts., ¼lb. 85 cts.

SWEET, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy perennials, living over from year to year, and need replanting only when the old plants become exhausted.

ANISE (*Pimpinella Anisum*). Used for cordials, garnishing and flavoring; the seeds are aromatic. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.
BALM (*Melissa officinalis*). The leaves have a fragrant odor, and are used for making a pleasant beverage known as Balm wine; also for Balm tea, for fevers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.
BASIL, Sweet (*Ocimum Basilicum*). The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews, and highly seasoned dishes. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.
BENE (*Sesamum orientale*). The seeds furnish an oil used for softening and whitening the skin. The leaves immersed in water make a drink beneficial for diarrhea. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.
BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*). Leaves are used for flavoring, and flowers furnish bee pasture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.
***CARAWAY** (*Carum Carui*). Grown for the seeds, which are used for flavoring bread, pastry, etc. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.
***CATNIP,** or **CATMINT** (*Nepeta Cataria*). For seasoning; also an excellent bee pasture. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts.
CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*). Used in manufacture of liqueurs and confectionery. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.
DILL (*Anethum graveolens*). The seeds have an aromatic odor and warm pungent taste. They are used as a condiment, and also for pickling with cucumbers. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 20 cts.
***FENNEL, Sweet** (*Anethum Fœniculum*). The boiled leaves are used in sauces. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 15 cts.
***HOREHOUND** (*Marrubium vulgare*). The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the manufacture of the popular cough remedy. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 30 cts.
***LAVENDER** (*Lavandula spica.*) For perfume and toilet water. The variety generally sold. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.
***LAVENDER** (*Lavandula vera*). The true Lavender. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.
MARJORAM, Sweet (*Origanum Majorana*). The leaves and the ends of the shoots are esteemed for seasoning in summer, and also dried for winter use. Pkt. 5 cts.
***ROSEMARY** (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). The aromatic leaves are used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.
***RUE** (*Ruta graveolens*). For medicinal purposes; good for fowls. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.
***SAGE** (*Salvia officinalis*). The most extensively used of all herbs for seasoning and dressing. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 25 cts.
SUMMER SAVORY (*Satureia hortensis*). The leaves and flowers used extensively for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.
***WINTER SAVORY** (*Satureia montana*). The leaves are used for flavoring. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 35 cts.
***TANSY** (*Tanacetum vulgare*). For medicinal purposes. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 40 cts.
TAGETES lucida. Considered an excellent substitute for the True Tarragon, which does not seed. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.
***THYME** (*Thymus vulgaris*). Used for seasoning; a tea is also made for nervous headache. Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 60 cts.
***WORMWOOD** (*Artemisia absinthium*). Used medicinally, and is beneficial for poultry; should be planted in poultry-yards. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts.

VEGETABLE ROOTS

ARTICHOKE, Large Green Globe. $1.75 per doz.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS. 2 yrs. old, 40 cts. for 25, 75 cts. for 50, $1.25 per 100; 3 yrs. old, 75 cts. for 25, $1.25 for 50, $2.25 per 100.
RHUBARB ROOTS. $1.50, $2, $3 and $4 per doz., according to size.
HORSE-RADISH ROOTS, Snow-White. 35 cts. per doz., $1.50 per 100.

Plants of the following vegetables may be had in their seasons: Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Celeriac, Eggplant, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leek, Peppers, Tomato.

"Charge" customers paying bills before the 10th of the month after date of purchase get 5 per cent of the amount with which to buy A. W. Smith Company premiums. See page 47.

SPRAYING CALENDAR—Number of Applications Required

PLANT	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH
Apple (Scab, rot, moth, etc.)	When buds swell; before open, bordeaux-arsenate.	When blossoms fall, same.	8–12 days later, same.	For lice, kerosene emulsion. June.
Asparagus (Rust, beetles.)	Cut all shoots below surface July 1. Spray new shoots with bordeaux-arsenate.		2–3 weeks later, same. Repeat in 2–3 weeks.	
Beans (Anthracnose, blight, etc.)	Treat seed with bisul.-carbon.	Full leaf, bordeaux.	14 days, repeat.	14 days, repeat.
Cabbage (Worms and maggots.)	Insect powder.	7–10 days later, repeat.	14 days later, repeat.	7–10 days later, repeat.
Celery (Rot, blight, rust, etc.)	Half-strength bordeaux on young plants.	7–10 days, repeat.	14 days later, repeat.	14 days later, repeat.
Cherry (Rot, aphis, blight, spot, etc.)	Buds break, bordeaux; aphis, ker. emulsion.	Blossoms drop, bordeaux-arsenate.	10–14 days, same.	Hellebore for slugs.
Currant (Gooseberry worms, blight.)	Hellebore for worms.	10 days later, same; bordeaux for blight.	10–14 days, repeat.	2–4 weeks, repeat.
Grape (Diseases, bugs, lice, beetle, hopper.)	Buds swell, bordeaux.	Buds burst, bordeaux-arsenate.	Fruit set, same.	2–4 weeks, same.
Melon (Cucumber mildew, rot, bugs, lice, etc.)	When vines run, bordeaux, half-strength.	10–14 days, repeat.	10–14 days, repeat.	10–14 days, repeat.
Peach (Rot, curl, mildew, curculio.)	Buds swell, bordeaux, half-strength.	Fruit set, jar trees for curculio.	Half-grown, bordeaux.	
Pear and Quince (Blight, scab, mite, moth, slugs.)	Buds swell, bordeaux.	Leaves open, kerosene emulsion for psylla.	Blossoms fall, bordeaux-arsenate.	10–14 days, repeat.
Potato (Beetle, blight, rot.)	Paris green and bordeaux when 4 inches high.	2 weeks later, repeat.	Repeat on signs of blight, rot and insects.	
Plum (Curculio, blight, rot, black-knot.)	Buds swell, bordeaux.	Blossoms fall, bordeaux-arsenate. Jar trees for curculio.	10–14 days, repeat.	10–12 days, repeat.
Tomato (Rot, blight.)	Plants 6 inches high, bordeaux.	10–14 days, repeat.	2 weeks, repeat.	Pick off worms.

NOTE.—For San José scale on trees and shrubs, spray with lime-sulphur mixture in autumn after the leaves have fallen, or in early spring before buds swell. For leaf-wilt, scab, anthracnose, and blight of flowers or shrubs, use half-strength bordeaux; if insects are also present, use bordeaux-arsenate.

FERTILIZERS, INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

FERTILIZER

Commerical Fertilizers are much more satisfactory in lawn-making than natural manures, for they contain all of the chemical elements essential to plant-life, and are free from noxious weed seeds that usually accompany manure. Fighting weeds is an endless task, which can be evaded successfully if the proper measures are taken to establish a good, dense catch of grass that will virtually crowd out weeds by its greater vitality.

Smith's Grower

This is a plant-food that is soluble and immediately available to plants. If you will give the young, tender grass plants the advantage of obtaining nourishment without effort or delay, they will thrive, and in a short while will make a surprising growth that will preclude the possibility of weed growth.

Smith's Grower should be scattered upon the lawn areas at the rate of one pound to each 400 square feet, or 100 pounds to the acre, from the beginning to the end of the growing season, at intervals of about one month apart. In order to facilitate even distribution, it should be mixed with two or three times its bulk of pulverized garden soil or sand. During periods of drought the fertilizer cannot get into solution. For this reason it is well to give the lawn a good, thorough soaking subsequent to the scattering. All food is taken up by the root-systems of plants when in solution, and is available as food only when in this condition.

Its guaranteed analysis is as follows: Nitrogen, 4.52 per cent; Potash (actual), 2 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 5 to 6 per cent.

Prices, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, are as follows: 1 lb. 15 cts., 2 lbs. 25 cts., 5 lbs. 50 cts., 10 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. $1.50, 50 lbs. $2.75, 100 lbs. $5, 1,000 lbs. $40, 2,000 lbs. $75.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

Grasselli Arsenate of Lead

Grasselli Arsenate of Lead is used to destroy all leaf-eating insects attacking fruit trees, shade trees, vegetables, flowers and shrubbery, such as codling moth, curculio, canker worm, tussock moth, elm-leaf beetle, gypsy and brown-tail moths, potato beetle and all similar insects that feed upon the fruit and foliage. The Arsenate of Lead Paste may be used with either lime-sulphur solution or bordeaux mixture, combining in one application treatment for both insects and fungi. Prices, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, are as follows: 10-lb. kegs, $3; 5-lb. jugs, $1.65; 2-lb. glass jars, 75 cts.; 1-lb. glass jars, 40 cts.

Grasselli Lime-Sulphur Solution

Grasselli Lime-Sulphur Solution is used as an insecticide to control San José scale, oyster-shell scale and all sucking or scale insects. For this purpose it is used at a dilution of one gallon to nine to eleven gallons of water, and applied during the dormant season, either after the leaves drop in the fall or before the buds open in the spring. The spring application, just before the buds open, will control leaf blister mite, plant lice and peach leaf-curl, in addition to the scale insects, and is usually considered advisable in well-cared-for orchards, where the scale is already under control and where the entire orchard can be gone over in the spring. The fall application is advisable where trees have not been previously sprayed, and are badly infested with scale, or where the size of the orchard, together with climatic conditions, renders spring spraying impracticable.

The prices of Grasselli Lime-Sulphur Solution, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, are as follows: barrel of 50 gallons, $12; half-barrel, $6.50; 5-gallon can, $2.75; 1-gallon can, 75 cts.; 2-qt. can, 45 cts.; 1-qt. can, 30 cts.

Bordeaux Mixtures

Prices of Bordeaux Mixture Paste, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. 100 lbs. $16, 50 lbs. $8.50, 25 lbs. $4.75 10 lbs, $2.25, 5 lbs. $1.25. 1 lb. 35c.

Prices of Bordeaux-Arsenate of Lead Mixture Paste, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, Pa. 100 lbs. $22, 50 lbs. $12, 25 lbs. $6.25, 10 lbs. $2.75, 5 lbs. $1.50, 1 lb. 35 cts.

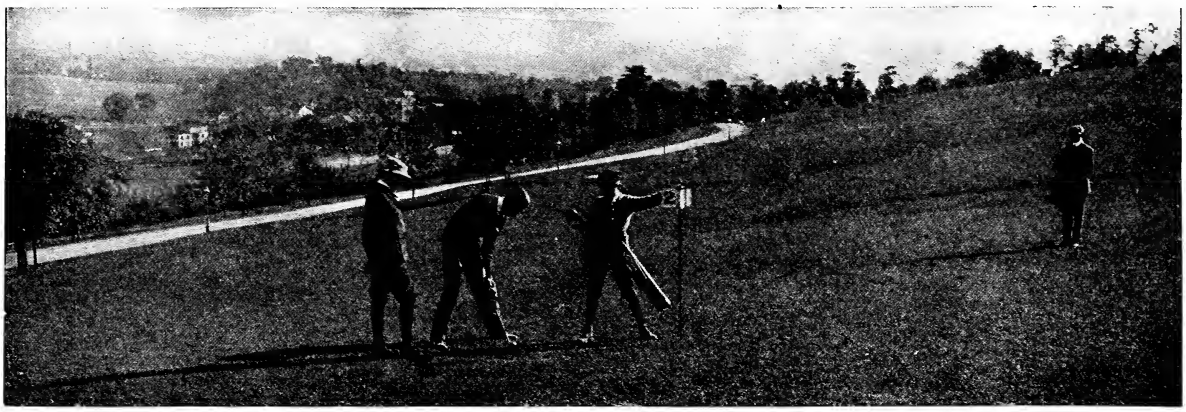
NIKOTEEN. 30 per cent strength, 1 oz. 25 cts., ½lb. 85 cts., lb. $1.50, 4 lbs. $5, 8 lbs. $10.

FUNGINE. An infallible remedy for mildew, rust, bench-rot and other fungi affecting flower and vegetable plants. ½ pt. 35 cts., pt. 55 cts., qt. $1.

APHINE. The Insecticide that kills plant lice of every species, such as green and black fly, thrips, red spider, slugs, mealy bug and brown scale. ¼pt. 25 cts., ½pt. 40 cts., pt. 75 cts., qt. $1.25.

HAMMOND'S SLUG-SHOT. Destroys all chewing insects injurious to house and garden plants, shrubs, trees, vines, potatoes, melons, cabbage, currants, etc. Dust on foliage. Lb. 20 cts.

TREE TANGLEFOOT. For protecting trees against climbing insect pests in a simple, economical and effective way, use Tanglefoot, a sticky substance applied directly to the bark of the trees. This should be placed on the tree in a band 4 inches wide, about 7 feet from the ground. One application is good for the entire season. Should be applied in early April, with a small, wooden paddle. Put up in 1-, 3-, 10- and 20-pound cans. 1-lb. can 45 cts., 3-lb. can $1.30, 10-lb. can $4, 20-lb. can $7.50.



SMITH'S VELVET-GREEN LAWN SEED

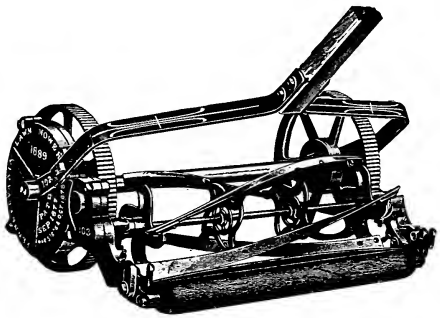
Is adapted to the country north of Mason and Dixon's Line, except the Far West and Eastern Coastal Section. Weight 20 lbs. to the bushel. **Qt. 30 cts., pk. $1.75, 2 pks. $3.25, bus. $6.**

White Clover Seed. Lb. 65 cts.

It is necessary, in starting a lawn in this latitude, to sow a mixture of varieties of Grass Seed, for the reason that the best and most permanent of all, Blue Grass, is very slow in getting started and making a good sod; in two or three years, however, it will occupy the ground.

Those varieties which have proper habit, color and early covering effect must be depended upon to help out until the Blue Grass can get well established. It is highly important that you sow good, fresh seed of strong germinating power. Our Lawn Grass Seeds are all tested, and, if the conditions are correct, will give the highest germination. A fairly good lawn for one summer can be made by sowing annual grasses, but these die the succeeding winter and you have your work to do again. There is no economy in so-called cheap Lawn Seed; it may be old and dead, or it may be cheap varieties of grasses not suitable for the purpose or that may not last more than one year.

LAWN MOWERS



PENNSYLVANIA, THE "STANDARD"

The World's Standard Lawn Mower

This Mower has been universally recognized as the standard by which all other Mowers are measured. Its reputation for perfect work, easy cutting, long service, and sturdiness has been acquired solely on its merits. It will last longer and do more work, with less labor, than any other Mower.

Both revolving and stationary knives are of *crucible tool steel*—hardened and tempered in oil. The blades are self-sharpening.

The castings are of especially tough iron and finished in machines that assure absolute accuracy and uniformity. Equipped with a train of gears insuring easy running, a smooth cut and long life. For thirty years the best for every class of work.

8-inch Wheels. Four Blades. 5½-inch Cylinder. Made in three sizes as follows. Width of cut:

14 inches	$17 00
16 inches	19 00
18 inches	21 00

10½-inch Wheels. Four Blades. 6½-inch Cylinder. Made in four sizes as follows. Width of cut:

15 inches	$25 00
17 inches	28 00
19 inches	31 00
21 inches	34 00

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN CLEANER AND RAKE

This machine will remove from the lawn not only the cut grass, but all sorts of litter, leaves, and trash, leaving the grass standing upright. The suction created by the three rapidly revolving rakes cleans the lawn on the same principle as a vacuum cleaner operates on a carpet.

The Pennsylvania Lawn Cleaner and Rake is easy to operate and with it one man will do more and better work than four men with hand rakes.

24 inches wide	$20 00
36 inches wide	30 00

We carry a complete line of "Pennsylvania" Pony and Horse Lawn Mowers, Lawn Trimmers, etc., and shall be pleased to send prices and descriptions on application.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

	Each
Asparagus Knife. Straight	$0 50
Dibble, Wooden Handle, Steel Point	45
Dock and Thistle Cutter	85
Duster for Slug-Shot 2 qts. 25 cts., 4 qts.	35
Forks, Gardening Small, Ladies' Gardening Size; Large Size	40 cts. up to 1 75

	Each	Doz.
Flower-Pot Saucers. 4 in.	$0 02	$0 20
5 in.	03	30
6 in.	04	35
7 in.	05	55
8 in.	08	75
9 in.	10	1 00
10 in.	15	1 25
12 in.	20	1 75

Grass Hooks, or **Sickles** 60 cts. to 75
Grass Edging Knife, American. 9-in. 1 75
Hoe, Small, Ladies' Gardening Size 60 cts. to 1 25
Larger sizes 75 cts. and 1 50
Labels, Pot. Wooden, Painted. 4-in. 20 cts. per 100; 5-in. 25 cts. per 100; 6-in. 30 cts. per 100; 8-in., 50 cts. per 100.
Labels, Garden. 8 in. long, 1⅛ in. wide, 75 cts. per 100; 10 in. long, 1¼ in. wide, 85 cts. per 100; 12 in. long, 1¼ in. wide, $1 per 100.

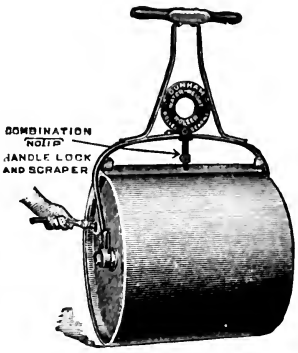
Lawn Rakes. 50 cts., 75 cts. and $1.
The "Fountain" Lawn Sprinkler. One of the really good things. Made entirely of brass. No moving parts. Nothing to get out of order. More beautiful than a fountain—more efficient than a shower. With Pittsburgh or Eastern-gauge hose connection, $1.50 each.
Hose, Rubber, Including Couplings. All sizes and best quality.
Hose Menders. Brass, ½, ¾, and 1 in. Per doz., $1. Each
Hose Nozzle, "Gem." $0 60
Raffia. For tying plants Per lb. 35 cts.
Rakes. Small, Ladies' Gardening Size 75
Large Size 1 00
Shears, Sheep or Grass 35 cts., 50 cts. 75 cts. and 1 00
Pruning, Wheel Spring. 8-in. $1.25; 8¼-in. $1.50; 9-in. 1 75
Tree, Pruning, with Pole. 8-ft. $1.25, 10-ft. $1.50, 12-ft. 2 50
Spades, Best Steel 1 75
Ladies' Gardening Size 1 00
Large Size 1 50
Sprinkler, Rubber 1 00
Stakes, Cane. Can be cut in lengths to suit. 4 to 6 ft. $1 per 100.
Syringes, Brass. 12-in. barrel, 1 jet, 1 spray 2 50
16-in. barrel, 1 jet, 2 sprays 5 75
18-in. barrel, 1 jet, 1 spray 5 50
Tree Scrapers, Three-edge 35 cts. and 75
Plant Tubs, Richmond—Each

6-in.	$0 35	11-in.	$0 75
7-in.	40	12-in.	1 25
8-in.	45	13-in.	1 50
9-in.	50	14-in.	1 75
10-in.	60	15-in.	2 25

Tin-Foil. 20 cts. per lb.
Trowels, Transplanting. 15c., 20c., 35c., and 50c. each.
Weeders. 10 cts., 15 cts., 25 cts., 35 cts, and 50 cts.

Pots, Standard.—	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
2½-in.	$0 02	$0 12	8-in.	$0 17	$1 75
3-in.	03	18	9-in.	25	2 75
4-in.	03	25	10-in.	35	3 60
5-in.	05	50	11-in.	55	5 50
6-in.	08	75	12-in.	80	
7-in.	12	1 20			
Fern Dishes.—					
5-in.	05	50	8-in.	15	1 75
6-in.	10	1 00	9-in.	20	2 00
7-in.	12	1 25			
Azalea Pots.—					
4 x 3-in.	04	30	9 x 6-in.	25	2 25
5 x 4-in.	07	50	10 x 6½-in.	30	2 80
6 x 4½-in.	08	70	11 x 7½-in.	45	4 00
7 x 5-in.	11	1 20	12 x 8-in.	60	5 75
8 x 5½-in.	16	1 75	13½ x 8½-in.	90	10 00

DUNHAM HAND LAWN ROLLERS



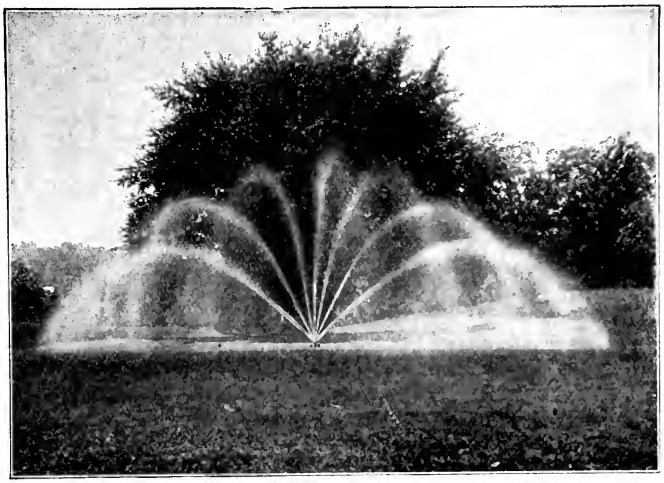
To the already efficient Dunham Roller have been added several new features which make the Dunham more valuable to the owner.

The patented scraper always keeps the drum free from grass, leaves or mud and thus does away with the chances of residue collecting on the drum and making pits on the lawn. The scraper is made of steel and will last as long as the roller itself. When so desired the scraper can be disengaged from the drum.

STYLE "WB" WITH "NO-TIP" LOCK AND SCRAPER

No.	Diam. Inches	Length Inches	Sections	Weight Empty	Filled with Water	Price
WB 3	14	20	1	60 lbs.	160 lbs.	$11 00
WB 5	18	24	1	85 "	300 "	13 00
WB 7	24	24	1	110 "	500 "	17 00

Weighs 50 per cent more when filled with sand—water is more convenient. We recommend WB 5 and WB 7 as the standard sizes for the average lawn.



"PEACOCK" TYPE LAWN MIST SPRINKLERS

A sectional Sprinkler mounted on wheels. Each section, under ordinary city pressure, waters an area 15 feet by 60 feet, covering every foot uniformly and generously, with the famous Skinner System Spray. As many sections can be used together as the water-supply will feed. No moving parts, machinery, or mechanism to get out of order; no turning the pipe; the simplest and most effe tive portable Sprinkler made for lawns, gardens, and golf-courses. Peacock Sprinkler, length 12½ feet, mounted on wheeled truck and caster; sectional. Minimum pressure recommended, 20 pounds. Seven spray clusters. Each section packed complete with extra nozzles and nozzle wrench; weight 25 pounds. $13.75 f. o. b. factory. Send for circular giving information regarding other sprinkling devices we can supply.

DICTIONARY OF COMMON AND BOTANICAL NAMES

EVERGREEN TREES

Arborvitæ (White Cedar)—
American. *Thuya occidentalis.*
Globe. *T. occidentalis globosa.*
Pyramidal. *T. occidentalis pyramidalis.*
Cedar, Red. *Juniperus virginiana.*
Fir Tree, Fraser's Balsam. *Abies Fraseri.*
Nordmann's. *A. Nordmanniana.*
White. *A. concolor.*
Hemlock Spruce. *Tsuga canadensis.*
Japanese Cypress—
Feathery. *Retinospora plumosa.*
Golden. *R. plumosa aurea.*
Juniper, Irish. *Juniperus communis hibernica.*
Japan Golden. *J. japonica aurea.*
Savin, or Prostrate. *J. Sabina.*
Pine, Austrian. *Pinus austriaca.*
Dwarf Mountain. *P. Mughus.*
Scotch. *P. sylvestris.* White. *P. Strobus.*
Spruce, Colorado Blue. *Picea pungens.*
Colorado Blue, Koster's. *P. pungens glauca Kosteriana.*
Norway. *P. excelsa.* White. *P. alba.*

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Adam's Needle. *Yucca filamentosa.*
Boxwood. *Buxus sempervirens.*
Edging. *B. suffruticosa.*
Garland Flower. *Daphne Cneorum.*
Holly-leaved Barberry. *Mahonia Aquifolium.*
Mountain Laurel. *Kalmia latifolia.*
Myrtle. See Periwinkle.
Periwinkle, Trailing Blue. *Vinca minor.*
Rhododendron. *Rhododendron catawbiense.*
Rosebay, Great American. *R. maximum.*
Spanish Bayonet. *Yucca filamentosa.*

DECIDUOUS TREES

Ash, American White. *Fraxinus americana.*
Bald Cypress. *Taxodium distichum.*
Basswood. See Linden.
Beech, American. *Fagus ferruginea.*
Rivers' Purple. *F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii.*
Birch, Weeping Cut-leaved. *Betula laciniata pendula.* White. *B. alba.*
Cherry, Flowering, Japanese Rose-flowered. *Cerasus japonica rosea pendula.*
White Double-flowering. *C. Avium.* [*Bechtelii.*
Crab-Apple, Bechtel's Flowering. *Pyrus ioensis*
Cucumber Tree. *Magnolia acuminata.*
Dogwood, Red-flowering. *Cornus florida rubra.*
White. *C. florida alba.*
Elm, American. *Ulmus americana.*
Camperdown. *U. scabra pendula.*
English. *U. campestris.*
Ginkgo. *Salisburia adiantifolia.*
Hackberry. *Celtis occidentalis.*
Hop Tree, Golden. *Ptelea trifoliata aurea.*
Horse-Chestnut. *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*
Indian Bean. *Catalpa speciosa.*
Japanese Maple, Cut-leaved Red. *Acer polymorphum dissectum.* Green. *A. polymorphum.*
Golden-leaved. *A. polymorphum aureum.*
Red. *A. polymorphum atropurpureum.*
Judas Tree. See Red-Bud.
Kentucky Coffee Tree. *Gymnocladus canadensis.*
Larch, European. *Larix europæa.*
Linden, or **Lime,** American. *Tilia americana.*
Locust, Honey. *Gleditschia triacanthos.*
Yellow. *Robinia Pseudacacia.*
Maidenhair Tree. *Salisburia adiantifolia.*
Maple, Norway. *Acer platanoides.*
Scarlet. *A. rubrum.*
Schwedler's. *A. platanoides Schwedleri.*
Silver. *A. saccharinum dasycarpum.*
Sugar. *A. saccharum.* [*tum.*
Wier's Cut-leaved. *A. saccharinum Wieri laciniatum.*
Mountain-Ash. *Sorbus Aucuparia.*
Mulberry, Weeping. *Morus alba tatarica pendula.*
White. *M. alba.*
Oak, Chestnut. *Quercus Prinus.* Pin. *Q. palustris.*
Red. *Q. rubra.* White. *Q. alba.*
Oriental Plane. *Platanus orientalis.* [*plena.*
Peach, Double Red-flowering. *Persica sanguinea*
Double Rose-flowering. *P. vulgaris roseo-pleno.*
Double White-flowering. *P. vulgaris albo-pleno.*
Poplar, Bolle's. *Populus alba Bolleana.*
Carolina. *P. deltoides carolinensis.*
Lombardy, or Italian. *P. nigra fastigiata.*
Plum, Copper-leaved. *Prunus Pissardii.*
Red-Bud. *Cercis canadensis.*
Sweet Gum. *Liquidambar styraciflua.*
Tree of Heaven. *Ailanthus glandulosa.*
Tulip Poplar. *Liriodendron Tulipifera.*
Walnut, Black. *Juglans nigra.*
Willow, Laurel-leaved. *Salix pentandra.*
Golden-barked. *S. vitellina aurea.*
Rosemary. *S. incana.*
Willow, Thurlow's. *S. elegantissima.*
Weeping. *S. babylonica.*
Red- or Bronze-barked. *S. vitellina britzensis.*
Yellow-Wood. *Cladrastis tinctoria.*

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Almond, White-flowering. *Amygdalus communis alba.* Red-flowering. *A. communis rubra.*
Pink Double-flowering. *A. japonica roseo-plena.*
Angelica Tree. *Aralia pentaphylla.*
Arrow-Wood. *Viburnum dentatum.*
Barberry, Japanese. *Berberis Thunbergii.*
Common. *B. vulgaris.*
Purple. *B. vulgaris atropurpurea.*
Bladder Senna. *Colutea arborescens.*
Bridal Wreath. *Spiræa.*
Buckthorn, Common. *Rhamnus catharticus.*
Burning Bush. *Euonymus europæus.*
Button Bush. *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*
Coral Berry. *Symphoricarpos vulgaris.*
Cornelian Cherry. *Cornus mascula.*
Cranberry, High-Bush. *Viburnum Opulus.*
Currant, Golden. *Ribes aureum.*
Dogwood, Red Siberian. *C. alba sibirica.*
Golden-twigged. *Cornus stolonifera aurea.*
Elder, Cut-leaved. *Sambucus laciniata.*
Golden. *S. aurea.* Red-berried. *S. racemosa.*
False Indigo. *Amorpha fruticosa.*
Filbert, or **Hazel.** Purple-leaved. *Corylus purpurea.*
Fringe Tree, White. *Chionanthus virginica.*
Purple. *Rhus Cotinus.*
Globe Flower. *Kerria japonica.*
Golden Bell. *Forsythia Fortunei.*
Drooping. *F. suspensa.* Upright. *F. viridissima.*
Hazel. See Filbert.
Hercules' Club. *Aralia spinosa.*
Honeysuckle, Bush—Japanese. *L. Morrowii.*
Fragrant. *Lonicera fragrantissima.*
Tartarian. *L. tatarica.* [*ponica.*
Japan Quince. *Cydonia japonica,* or *Pyrus ja-*
Juneberry. *Amelanchier canadensis.*
Kerria, White. *Rhodotypos kerrioides.*
Lilac. *Syringa vulgaris.*
Meadow Sweet. *Spiræa tomentosa.*
Mock Orange, Large-flowered. *Philadelphus grandiflorus.* [*folia.*
Ninebark. *Spiræa opulifolia,* or *Physocarpus opuli-*
Oleaster, Silver-leaved. *Elæagnus angustifolia.*
Japanese. *E. longipes.*
Pearl Bush. *Exochorda grandiflora.*
Plum, Copper-leaved. *Prunus Pissardii.*
Privet, Amoor. *Ligustrum amurense.*
Chinese. *L. Ibota.* Regel's. *L. Regelianum.*
English. *L. vulgare.* California. *L. ovalifolium.*
Rose Acacia. *Robinia hispida.*
Rose of Sharon. *Hibiscus syriacus.*
St. John's-Wort. *Hypericum densiflorum.*
Sheepsberry. *Viburnum Lentago.*
Siberian Pea Tree. *Caragena arborescens.*
Silver Bell, or **Snowdrop.** *Halesia tetraptera.*
Smoke Bush. See Fringe Tree.
Snowball, Japan. *Viburnum plicatum.*
Snowberry. *Symphoricarpos racemosus.*
Snowdrop. See Silver Bell.
Strawberry Bush. See Burning Bush.
Sumac, Smooth. *Rhus glabra.*
Cut-leaved Staghorn. *Rhus typhina laciniata.*
Shining. *R. copallina.* Staghorn. *R. typhina.*
Sweet Pepper Bush. *Clethra alnifolia.*
Sweet Shrub. *Calycanthus floridus.*
Thimbleberry. *Rubus odoratus.*
Viburnum. Japanese Snowball. *Viburnum plicatum.*
Withe-rod. *V. cassinoides.*
Wayfaring Tree. *Viburnum Lantana.*
Witch-Hazel. *Hamamelis virginica.*

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

Bittersweet. *Celastrus scandens.*
Clematis, or **Virgin's Bower**—
Henryi's. *Clematis lanuginosa Henryi.*
Jackman's. *C. lanuginosa Jackmanii.*
Star. *C. paniculata.*
Dutchman's Pipe. *Aristolochia Sipho.*
Grape, Fox. *Vitis Labrusca.*
Frost. *V. cordifolia.*
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan. *Lonicera Halliana.*
Golden. *L. japonica aureo-reticulata.*
Trumpet. *L. sempervirens.*
Hydrangea, Climbing. *Schizophragma hydrangeoides.* [*quinquefolia.*
Ivy, American, or Virginia Creeper. *Ampelopsis*
Boston. *A. Veitchii.* English. *Hedera helix.*
Kudzu Vine. *Pueraria Thunbergiana.*
Matrimony Vine. *Lycium chinense.*
Tecoma. See Trumpet Vine.
Trumpet Vine. *Bignonia radicans.*
Virgin's Bower. See Clematis.
Virginia Creeper. See Ivy.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Adam's Needle. *Yucca filamentosa.*
Alkanet. *Anchusa italica.*
Baby's Breath. *Gypsophila paniculata.*
Beard Tongue. *Pentstemon.*
Bellflower. *Campanula carpatica.*
Bergamot. *Monarda didyma.*
Betony. *Betonica superba.*
Blackberry Lily. *Pardanthus sinensis.*
Blanket Flower. *Gaillardia grandiflora.*
Bleeding Heart. *Dicentra spectabilis.*
Bluebells. *Mertensia virginica.*
Bouncing Bet. *Saponaria caucasica.*
Bugle Weed. *Ajuga genevensis.*
Buttercup. *Ranunculus.*
Butterfly Plant. *Asclepias tuberosa.*
Candytuft, Evergreen. *Iberis sempervirens.*
Cardinal Flower. *Lobelia cardinalis.*
Chinese Bellflower. *Platycodon.*
Columbine. *Aquilegia canadensis.*
Coneflower. *Rudbeckia.*
Coral Bells. *Heuchera sanguinea.*
Cornflower. *Centaurea.*
Cowslip. *Polyanthus.*
Cushion Flower. *Scabiosa.*
Day Lily, Yellow. *Hemerocallis flava.*
English Daisy. *Bellis perennis.*
False Dragonhead. *Physostegia.*
False Indigo, Dark Blue. *Baptisia australis.* [*ium.*
Ferns, Hardy. *Onoclea, Osmunda,* etc.
Feverfew. Little Gem. *Chrysanthemum Parthen-*
Fire Pink. *Silene virginica.*
Flax. *Linum perenne.*
Fleabane. *Erigeron.*
Fleur-de-lis. Iris.
Forget-me-not. *Myosotis palustris.*
Foxglove. *Digitalis.*
Gentian, Pale Blue. *Gentiana tibetica.*
Gloxinia. *Incarvillea Delavayi.*
Gold Dust. *Alyssum saxatile compactum.*
Golden Glow. *Rudbeckia laciniata.*
Goutweed. *Ægopodium Podagraria variegatum.*
Hollyhock. *Althæa rosea.*
Kansas Gay Feather. *Liatris pycnostachya.*
Lamp Flower. *Lychnis.*
Larkspur. *Delphinium.*
Lavender. *Lavandula vera.*
Leadwort. *Plumbago Larpentæ.*
Leopard's Bane. *Doronicum.*
Lily-of-the-Valley. *Convallaria majalis.*
Loosestrife. *Lysimachia clethroides.*
Love Entangle. *Sedum acre.*
Lupine. *Lupinus polyphyllus.*
Madwort. *Alyssum argenteum.*
Mallow. *Hibiscus.*
Meadow Rue. *Thalictrum.*
Meadow-Sweet. *Spiræa.*
Michælmas Daisy. *Aster.* (Varieties.)
Milfoil. See Yarrow. [*Nummularia.*
Moneywort, or **Creeping Jenny.** *Lysimachia*
Monkshood, Blue. *Aconitum autumnale.*
Moss Pink. *Phlox subulata.*
Mullein Pink. *Agrostemma coronaria.*
Myrtle, Trailing. *Vinca minor.*
Old Man. *Artemisia Abrotanum.*
Old Woman. *Artemisia pontica.*
Pampas Grass. *Eulalia.*
Pansy, Tufted. *Viola cornuta.*
Pea, Perennial. *Lathyrus latifolius.*
Periwinkle. *Vinca minor.*
Persian Daisy. *Pyrethrum roseum.*
Plume Grass. *Eulalia japonica.*
Plume Poppy. *Bocconia cordata.*
Poppy Mallow, Crimson. *Callirhoe involucrata.*
Primroses. *Primula cortusoides.*
Primrose, Evening. *Œnothera.*
Ragged Robin. *Lychnis.*
Red-hot Poker. *Tritoma Pfitzerii.*
Reed Grass. *Arundo Donax.*
Rock Cress. *Arabis alpina.*
Rockfoil. *Saxifraga cordifolia.*
Scotch Pink. *Dianthus plumarius.*
Sea Holly. *Eryngium amethystinum.*
Sea Lavender. *Statice latifolia.*
Sea Moss. *Cabomba viridifolia.*
Senna, Yellow. *Cassia marylandica.* [*tomentosum.*
Snow-in-Summer, or **Grasswort.** *Cerastium*
Spanish Bayonet. *Yucca filamentosa.*
Speedwell. *Veronica longifolia subsessilis.*
Starwort. *Boltonia latisquama.*
Sunflower. *Helianthus.*
Sweet William. *Dianthus barbatus.*
Thimbleflower; Foxglove. *Digitalis.*
Tickseed. *Coreopsis lanceolata.*
Wake-Robin. *Trillium.*
Water Hyacinth. *Eichhornia crassipes major.*
Water Weed. *Anacharis canadensis gigantea.*
Windflower. *Anemone.*
Yarrow, or **Milfoil.** *Achillea.* (Varieties.)

PREMIUMS, AND HOW TO GET THEM

Save the Cash Sale and Received-on-Account Slips—"Same as Money"

In return for any order received by us, accompanied by the money, we issue a Cash Sale Slip, which is not only the copy of your order and receipt for the money, but also is worth 10 per cent of its face value when applied to the purchase of a Premium article as listed in this catalog.

Example

Cash purchases, as shown by Cash Sale Receipts, amount to $10.
Value of Cash Sale Slip, 10 per cent, $1.
Which will purchase, without money, a Boston Fern, page 27, $1; Palm, page 27, $1.

Premiums are delivered free in Pittsburgh, but go by express at purchaser's risk and expense to all points outside of Pittsburgh.

Premiums are on display at the store of A. W. Smith Company, Keenan Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. W. Smith Company reserve the right to discontinue the Premium Service at any time, or make any changes in the system deemed by them necessary

The Premium features in this catalog, and all conditions pertaining thereto, supersede and render void those of all other catalogs heretofore published by A. W. Smith Company, so far as they are inconsistent herewith.

Rules

1. A Cash Sale Slip is issued to the customer, or mailed, when the customer, at the time of placing or mailing the order, pays for the purchase.

2. C. O. D. transactions are classed as cash transactions, and Sale Slips are issued when the goods are delivered and paid for.

3. Cash Sale Slips must be presented for payment of a Premium by the original owner or his authorized representative.

4. Cash Sale Slips must be endorsed by the owner upon presentation for Premiums, and the owner's address written beneath his name.

5. Cash Sale Slips must be presented in good state of preservation, and are void if found to have been altered.

6. A delivery charge will be made for the delivery of Premiums out of town.

7. No Premiums under the value of 50 cents will be issued.

8. No articles of merchandise will be issued as Premiums unless listed in the Premium Department of this Catalog.

9. A. W. Smith Company does not agree to have on hand at all times all Premiums as listed, but will supply the demand as early as possible.

Received-on-Account Rule

Those having charge accounts, and paying bills on or before the 10th of the month following date of purchase, will receive Received-on-Account Slips along with their receipts. These Received-on-Account Slips are worth 5 per cent of their face value, when applied to the purchase of a Premium. The amount figured out will usually be entered on the slip by the bookkeeper.

Premiums

Consult your redeemable Cash and Received-on-Account Slips, and make your selections from the following list. Turn to the pages indicated for description, sizes, prices, etc., of the Premium Articles.

Araucarias (page 27)
Rubber Plants (page 27)
Crotons (page 27)
Dracænas (page 27)
Pandanus (page 27)
Palms (page 27)
Ferns (page 27)
Ferns and Croton Combinations (page 27)
Lawn Mowers (page 44)
Lawn Cleaner and Rakes (page 44)
Lawn Rollers (page 45)
Lawn Sprinklers (page 45)
Tools (page 45)
Any Garden Accessory or Appliance, as listed on pages 44 and 45

Remember, if 10 per cent of the amounts on your Cash Sale Slips, or 5 per cent of the amounts on your Received-on-Account Slips, separately or together, equal the price of the Premium desired, no money is needed. If the Slips amount to more than the price of the article, a Premium Change Slip will be refunded to you for future use. If the Slips amount to less than the price of the Premium, the balance may be made up with money.

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Inasmuch as we are now in the period of changing prices, it is suggested that in placing an order, you have the prices as taken from this catalogue verified. This sheet gives you an idea of how prices are changing.

CHANGE IN PRICES

Page		New Price
3	Thuya occidentalis lutea, Geo. Peabody	$2.50, $3.50 and $5.00
3	Thuya pyramidalis	$3.50 and $5.00
4	Buxus sempervirens — Bush shape	$1.25, $2.50 and $5.00
4	Globe-shape, established in tubs	$7.00 and $12.00
4	Pyramids, established in tubs	$6.00 and $9.00
4	Standards, established in tubs	$5.00, $10.00 and $15.00
5	Acer dasycarpum Wiere laciniatum	$2.50 and $3.50
5	Acer rubrum	$3.50
5	Acer saccharum	$2.50
5	Acer polymorphum	$3.00 and $5.00
5	Acer polymorphum autropurpureum	$3.00 and $4.00
5	Acer polymorphum aureum	$3.00 and $4.00
5	Acer polymorphum dissectum	$4.00
6	Aesculus Hippocastanum	$3.00 and $4.00
6	Catalpa speciosa	$1.50
7	Magnolia Soulangeana	$3.00 and $5.00
7	Magnolia Lennei	$5.00
8	Quercus rubra	$2.00 and $3.50
10	Azalea mollis	$1.25, $2.50 and $3.50
10	Azalea pontica	$2.00
11	Deutzia gracilis	$.50 and $.75
11	Deutzia gracilis rosea	$.75
12	Forsythia Fortunei	$.50, $.75 and $1.00
12	Forsythia Intermedia	$.50 and $.75
12	Forsythia Suspensa	$35.00 per 100— $.50 and $.75
12	Forsythia viridissima	$.50 and $.75
13	Kerria japonica flore-pleno	$.60 and $.75
13	Kerria variegata	$.50
13	Ligustrum ovalifolium	$4.00 per 100—$8.00 per 100
13	Ligustrum Regelianum	$30.00 per 100 $.35
13	Ligustrum vulgare	$25.00 per 100 $.35
13	Rhamnus catharticus	$.50 and $.75
13	Rubus odoratus	$.40
14	Spirea arguta	$.50
14	Spirea Billardi	$.50 and $.75
14	Spirea Douglasii	$.50
14	Spirea opulifolia	$.50 and $.75
14	Spirea opulifolia aurea	$.50
14	Spirea salicifolia	$.50
14	Spirea thunbergii	$.50
14	Spirea tomentosa	$.50 and $.75
14	Styrax japonica	$1.00 and $1.50
15	Symphoricarpos racemosus	$.50 and $.60
15	Symphoricarpos vulgaris	$.50 and $.60
15	Viburnum tomentosum	$.50 and $.75
16-18	Roses	Each $.60—per dozen $6.00
19	Euonymus radicans	$.50
19	Euonymus variegatus	$.50
19	Euonymus vegetus	$.60
19	Lonicera Halleana	$.35
19	Lonicera japonica aurea-reticulata	$.35
19	Lycium chinense	$.50
25	Alternanthera	Dozen 50c—per 100 $4.00
26	Geraniums	Dozen $2.50 to $3.00

NOTE.—First number is for kind of plant; second is for quantity used

Suggestions for a Hardy Border

KEY TO PLANTING LIST OF ABOVE PLAN

Numbers 1 to 6, Ornamental trees, 8 to 12 feet high; or evergreen trees, 3 to 4 feet high.

Numbers 7 to 24, Flowering shrubs, 3 to 4 feet high.

Numbers 25 to 50, Hardy perennials, 2 years old, that will produce a succession of bloom the first year. Their arrangement is studied to produce a variety of color and a graduated height that will make a pleasing effect from April to November.

Prospective buyers will be furnished with a list of varieties that will be most applicable to a particular location and exposure of the grounds.

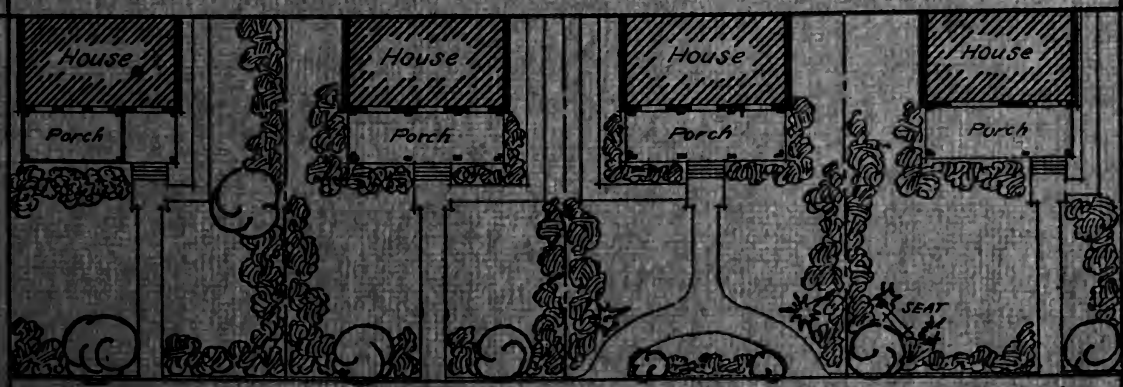
Sketch plans like the above will be furnished in rough outline for your home grounds, if you will provide us with a few measurements, a general description of the exposure, and the ground-conditions of the plot.

This service is without charge, if we are assigned your order for the nursery stock to be used. A small charge, covering actual draughtman's expense, will be made if the plants are not purchased.

Permanent artistic borders of the above sort are of increasing beauty with each succeeding year, and their initial cost is but a trifle as compared with the increase which they give to property values.

A. W. SMITH COMPANY

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT — KEENAN BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PA.



Suggestions for Front Yard Arrangement

LANDSCAPE AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

New Gardens, Private Estates, Public Grounds and Parks Laid Out, Graded and Planted

OUR LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT is equipped to render the highest class of professional service. It is under the direction of a landscape architect of wide reputation. For the small residence grounds a simple plan, drawn to a convenient scale, will be furnished, together with an estimate of cost, without charge to the client. Where personal visits are necessary and where more expensive improvements require surveying for grading and drainage, our services are available at very reasonable rates.

A very great saving is always accomplished by the planning of any improvement in advance of the actual work. Regardless of the extent of the residence grounds, there should be some preconceived plan for the arrangement of trees, shrubbery or perennials. The different requirements of plants with regard to soil, sunlight and drainage are considerations that should be decided long before the ground is put into readiness for their reception.

In many instances it is advisable to have a plan prepared that will embrace a scope of work which may be done covering a period of years.

It is much better to contemplate an effect that will embrace the whole work, instead of confining oneself to the scant effect that could be produced by the amount of money which might cover one season's expenditures. Short-sightedness in this respect often results in the loss of the original cost, as well as in the time which would be necessary to grow trees and shrubs into a mature size.

TREE SURGERY

The owners of fine, mature trees should protect them from insect and fungous pests.

The removal of dead wood, creosoting, concreting, reinforcing, spraying and pruning, constitute the care essential to healthy growing conditions in trees.

The length of time taken in growing sizable avenue or lawn trees is a consideration that should make us particularly careful of the good trees we now possess.

Our expert tree-men will put your trees in proper condition, in a scientific manner, at a very reasonable price.